FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 DECEMBER 1984

Lebanon

IDF Operation, Talks — Israeli troops stormed three villages near Tyre early on 13 December in a "major operation" that caused many casualties, Voice of lebanon radio announced. Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio announced the postponement of the start of the 13 December talks at Al-Naqurah due to bad weather conditions, which prevented the dispatch of UN helicopters to fetch the Lebanese delegation from Beirut.

Beirut Security — A car-bomb explosion near the Druze community house in West Beirut wounded 10 people, Beirut radio reported. AFP said that two people were killed by the explosion, which came after the resumption of artillery exchanges across the combat lines in the Suq al-Gharb area. The unknown "Yazbik Revolutionary Organization" claimed responsibility in a call to the agency, asserting that the bombing was a warning to Druze religious leaders to stop supporting Walid Junblatt, head of the Progressive Socialist Party.

Iraq

A bomb exploded in one of Baghdad's public squares, killing two youths and wounding five others, INA announced. An Interior Ministry spokesman cited by the agency described the bombing as "another odious crime committed by the Syrian and Iranian regimes against the Iraqi people."

Iran

Hijacking — Officials at Mashhad airport foiled a plot by members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq to hijack an Iranian airliner bound for Bushehr and divert it to Kuwait and then Iraq, IRNA reported. Although the incident occurred on 8 December, Iran did not announce it at the time in order not to complicate the affair of the hijacked Kuwaiti airliner, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi stated in remarks cited by the agency. As for the fate of the hijackers of the Kuwaiti plane, Musavi stressed that Iran will only hand them over to the United States if the latter hands over to Iran the "terrorists" who have killed "hundreds" inside Iran and who are continuing their activities with the support of the Americans and the French. In Kuwait, the Iranian charge d'affaires condemned the local press for creating a "hostile atmosphere" against Iran over the hijacking, IRNA noted.

New Oil Terminal — Iran plans to establish a makeshift oil terminal near the entrance to the Gulf in order to head off the Iraqi threat to tankers using Khark Island, according to oil and shipping sources cited by the *GULF DAILY NEWS*. Under the plan, small tankers will carry oil from Khark Island to Sirri Island, 340 miles southeast, where two supertankers will be berthed for use as an export stockpile.

Afghanistan

A strong protest has been made to Pakistan over cross-border shelling on 8 and 10 December, Kabul radio reported.

Israeli Contacts With Jordan, Egypt, USSR

Messages have been exchanged between Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Jordan's King Husayn, Jerusalem radio claimed. However, within the next 2 hours the radio reported a denial from the prime minister's office that any such messages had been exchanged. Meanwhile, Jordan's foreign minister reaffirmed Jordan's rejection of direct negotiations with Israel in an *AL-ANBA'* interview cited by KUNA.

As for contacts with Egypt, Jerusalem radio said these are continuing, adding that while some are being handled by the Israeli Foreign Ministry others are being held in secret without Foreign Ministry participation. On the Egyptian side, in remarks reported by MENA, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali reasserted the Egyptian position that improved relations with Israel depend on Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, improvement of the living conditions for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, and solving the Tabah problem.

Continuing the "quiet contacts" between Israel and the Soviet Union, Israel's ambassador to the United States met with his Soviet counterpart a few days ago to discuss the Middle East, Jews in the Soviet Union, and the limited ties between the USSR and Israel, Jerusalem radio reported. The Israeli envoy wanted to persuade the Soviet ambassador that Israel is not a tool of the West and that its moves arise from the Middle East conflict rather than from anti-Soviet ideology, according to the radio.

PLO

In a meeting with King Hassan II during a 24-hour visit to Morocco, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat outlined a three-pronged approach for the PLO, which he described in an interview broadcast by Rabat radio. According to 'Arafat, the PLO's first aim is to intensify military operations in southern Lebanon and the occupied land; the second is to consolidate Arab solidarity, especially in order to support Lebanese efforts to unify their country; and the third aim is to benefit from international initiatives to resolve the Middle East crisis.

Overthrow of Mauritanian Leader

During President Khouna Ould Haydala's absence abroad to attend the Franco-African summit, Nouakchott radio announced his overthrow in a "reorganization" by the Military Committee for National Salvation. The committee designated

Colonel Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya as its new chairman and as the new president of the republic, according to the radio. Col Taya is a French-trained officer known for his integrity and lack of political affiliations, AFP noted. Commenting on the reasons for Haydala's removal, Nouakchott radio said the change was necessary to prevent the amassing of personal power, rectify the style of government, raise moral standards, and restore the credibility of the state. Meanwhile, the Interior Ministry imposed a curfew and closed Mauritanian airports to external flights, the radio reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 241 *13 December 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO's Qaddumi Confers With Perez de Cuellar *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
AL-MUSAWWAR Interviews PNC Speaker Al-Sa'ih *[MENA]* ..... A 1
PLO's Al-Wazir on PLO-Jordanian Relations ..... A 1
[Amman THE JERUSALEM STAR 13-19 Dec]
AL-RA'Y on Palestinian Contacts To Resume Dialogue *[Amman, 12 Dec]* ..... A 1

OPEC AFFAIRS

UAE Petroleum Minister on Marketing, Prices *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 9 Dec]* ..... B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

Iran Plans Oil Terminal Near Gulf Entrance *[Manama GULF DAILY NEWS 13 Dec]* ..... C 1

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Message From King Husayn *[QNA]* ..... C 1
Briefs: New British Envoy ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Defense Minister Confirms January Trip to Brazil ..... C 1

QATAR

Amir Receives Message From King Husayn *[WAKH]* ..... C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Libyan Delegation, Officials Arrive in Jeddah ..... C 1
Turkish Oil Minister Received by Industry Minister ..... C 2
Briefs: Fahd Receives Ambassadors' Credentials — His Majesty ..... C 2
Briefs: Information Protocol With USSR ..... C 2

EGYPT

Mubarak Sets Conditions for Meeting With Peres ..... D 1
'Ali on Recent Meeting With Israeli Envoy ..... D 1
Further on Visit of Malaysian Prime Minister ..... D 1
Mahathir Remarks Reported *[Kuala Lumpur]* ..... D 1
Mahathir Meets With Mubarak ..... D 1
Cooperation Agreements Signed *[Kuala Lumpur]* ..... D 1
Al-Majid Meets With EEC Ambassadors in Cairo ..... D 2
GDR Minister Concludes 4-day Visit, Departs ..... D 2
Qatar's AL-RAYAH Interviews Butrus Ghali *[QNA]* ..... D 2

IRAQ

Iran, Syria Blamed for Baghdad Explosion ..... E 1
Communique 1,678: Raids on Iranian Positions Continue ..... E 1
Ramadan Receives Message From CSSR Premier ..... E 1
Tariq 'Aziz Confers With AAPSO Official ..... E 1
'Aziz Meets Hungarian Foreign Ministry Official ..... E 1
Industry Minister Leaves for ROK 13 Dec ..... E 1
Briefs: Bangladesh Ambassador Presents Credentials ..... E 2

JORDAN

King Husayn Addresses UK College of Physicians *[AL-RA'Y 13 Dec]* ..... F 1
KUNA: Rejection of Talks With Israel Reaffirmed ..... F 2
Al-Masri Says Arms Procurement Decision Due Soon *[JORDAN TIMES 13-14 Dec]* ..... F 3
Prince Hasan Departs for Conference at The Hague ..... F 3
Reagan Remarks on Apartheid Criticized *[JORDAN TIMES 12 Dec]* ..... F 3
U.S. Policy on Peace Conference Criticized *[JORDAN TIMES 13-14 Dec]* ..... F 4
U.S. Policy on 'Med-Dead' Canal Project Viewed *[THE JERUSALEM STAR 13-19 Dec]* ..... F 4
New Defense Order on Price of Oil Products ..... F 4
Envoy Returns From Gulf After Briefing Leaders ..... F 5

LEBANON

Cabinet Meets, Karami Makes Statement ..... G 1
Further on Cabinet Meeting ..... G 1
Al-Huss, Birri, Junblatt Discuss Security Plan *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Implementation Expected Within Week *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Major Israeli Operation Reported in South Villages ..... G 2
VOL on Israeli Operation ..... G 2
Two Killed, Many Wounded ..... G 2
Weather Delays Talks ..... G 3
Talks Suspended; Operation Continues *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 3
Car Bomb Exploded Near Druze Community Building ..... G 3
Unknown Group Claims Credit ..... G 3
Al-Murabitun Source Condemns Explosion *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 3
VOL Reports Pro-'Arafat Groups Influx into Beirut ..... G 3
Phalange Leader Seeks Clear Syrian Stand *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 4
Fact-Finding, Information Committee Meets ..... G 4
CSSR Delegation To Conclude $20 Million Agreement ..... G 4

SYRIA

Al-Asad Receives Message From Saudi King ..... H 1
Foreign Minister Receives Lebanese Communists ..... H 1
Ba'th Party Central Committee Resumes Meetings ..... H 1
Central Committee To Issue Statement ..... H 1
Al-THAWRAH on Psychological War Against Lebanon ..... H 1

ISRAEL

Peres, Husayn Exchange Written Messages ..... I 1
U.S. Persons Convey Messages ..... I 1
Peres' Office Denies Report ..... I 1
Al-Naqurah Talks Postponed Due to Bad Weather ..... I 1
Aspects of Al-Naqurah Strategies Analyzed *[MA'ARIV 12 Dec]* ..... I 2
Shahal: Talk of Nuclear Plants 'Premature' ..... I 3
U.S. 'Reservations' Noted ..... I 3
Envoy to U.S. Meets USSR's Dobrynin in Washington *[HA'ARETZ 12 Dec]* ..... I 3
'Quiet Contacts' Described ..... I 3

Peres Postpones Visit To Protest 'Arafat-Craxi Meeting ..... I 4
Foreign Minister Pays 48-hour Visit to Panama ..... I 4
IDF, Lahd Army Attacked in South Lebanon ..... I 4
'Preventative Action' Taken ..... I 4
Curfew in Shi'ite Villages ..... I 4
2 Soldiers Wounded ..... I 4
IDF Announces Cease-fire in Al-Kharrub ..... I 4
Changes Foreseen in IDF Deployment in Lebanon ..... I 4
Druze Organize To Aid Al-Shuf Brethren *[HA'ARETZ 12 Dec]* ..... I 4
SHAS Says Portfolio Negotiations Reopened ..... I 5
Likud Might Follow SHAS in Quitting Coalition ..... I 5
Belgian Minister Arrives for 3-Day Visit ..... I 5
Danish Official Concludes 4-Day Visit ..... I 5
No Decision Yet on Defense Budget Cuts ..... I 5
Qeysar Calls for Ties With Egyptian Unions ..... I 5
Statistics on West Bank Arabs Analyzed *[THE JERUSALEM POST 13 Dec]* ..... I 6
Cooperation With Egyptian Police in Tabah Noted *[HA'ARETZ 13 Dec]* ..... I 6
Gurdus Rejects Iran's Charges of Fake Recordings ..... I 6

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Further Reportage on Franco-African Summit ..... P 1
Angolan Minister Attends Summit *[ANGOP]* ..... P 1
Talks End on 'Subdued Note' *[AFP]* ..... P 1
Mitterrand, Bagaza Press Conference *[Bujumbura]* ..... P 1
Mitterrand Discusses Chad Issue *[AFP]* ..... P 2
Summit Reviewed; Leaders Comment *[Paris]* ..... P 3
Habre on French-Chadian Relations *[AFP]* ..... P 3
Bongo Suggests Unity in Chad *[NAN]* ..... P 4

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Foreign Minister Addresses Journalists on Policy ..... Q 1

LIBYA

New Mauritanian Regime Officially Recognized ..... Q 1
Italy's IL MESSAGGERO Interviews Al-Qadhdhafi ..... Q 1
U.S. Treatment of UN Delegation Protested ..... Q 2
JANA: U.S. Uses 'Secret Base' in Egypt ..... Q 2
U.S.-Israeli Naval Maneuvers Reported ..... Q 3
Joint Libyan-Malaysian Communique Issued ..... Q 3
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Federation Official ..... Q 4
Palestinian Officials Leave Tripoli ..... Q 4

MAURITANIA

Further Reportage on Haydala Ouster ..... Q 4
Leaves Brazzaville for Home *[AFP]* ..... Q 4
New Military Committee Announced ..... Q 5
Nouakchott on Reasons for 'Reorganization' ..... Q 5
Arab Monetary Fund Chairman Continues Visit ..... Q 5
Regional Seminar on Marketing of Fish Continues ..... Q 5

MOROCCO

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Arrives 11 Dec *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... Q 5
Received by King ..... Q 6
Previews Post-PNC Action ..... Q 6

Moroccan Official on 'Arafat Visit *[WAKH]* ..... Q 6
Arab League Secretary Concludes Visit ..... Q 7

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu-led Delegation Leaves for Cuba ..... R 1
Briefs: Deputy Agriculture Ministers Appointed ..... R 1

KENYA

President Moi Addresses Nation on Jamhuri Day ..... R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Habre Returns From Franco-African Summit Meeting ..... S 1
Further on Overflights by French Planes ..... S 1

CONGO

Mauritania's Deposed Leader Arrives in Brazzaville ..... S 1

ZAIRE

Territorial Administration Cadres To Face Sanctions ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Kerekou Returns From Lagos Summit, Comments ..... T 1

BURKINA

Sankara Discusses Cooperation With FRG Official ..... T 1
Protocol of Understanding Signed With Canada ..... T 1

IVORY COAST

Habre Party Committee Established in Abidjan ..... T 2

LIBERIA

Alleged Coup Plotters Reveal Overthrow Plans ..... T 2

MALI

PRC Vice Premier Tian Jiyun Leaves Bamako ..... T 2

NIGERIA

Buhari Receives Outgoing Sudanese Envoy ..... T 3
NUJ Appeal Against 'Decree 4' Dismissed ..... T 3
Details on Extradition Treaty Released ..... T 3
Commentary on Summit Agreements ..... T 3

SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

GRANMA Interviews Cooperation Minister on Aid *[Havana]* ..... T 4

SENEGAL

Army Contingent Returns From Southern Lebanon ..... T 4

SIERRA LEONE

DPRK Delegation Discusses Joint Projects ..... T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Communique Issued on Loan, PRC Trade Relations ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

FPLM Cites Recent Successes Against 'Armed Bandits' ..... U 1
Renamo Sabotage Cuts Electricity to Beira *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 2

NAMIBIA

Mbanderu Council Votes To Resist Conscription *[Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER 3 Dec]* ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

President Criticizes U.S., Russian 'Interference' ..... U 2
Fugitives Leave Consulate; Officials Comment ..... U 2
2 Arrested Leaving Consulate ..... U 2
Botha, British Envoy React ..... U 3
UK's Rifkind, Others Comment *[Umtata]* ..... U 3
UDF Men Face Treason Charges ..... U 4
Problems of Black Leadership in RSA Discussed ..... U 4
Minister Says Some Influx Control Unavoidable ..... U 6
Anglo-American Corporation Head Rejects Majority Rule ..... U 6
Editorial Calls Constructive Engagement 'Cop Out' *[Johannesburg SOWETAN 5 Dec]* ..... U 6

ZAMBIA

Prime Minister Thanks U.S. Envoy for Assistance ..... U 7
Kaunda Sends Congratulations to Kenya's Moi ..... U 7

ZIMBABWE

Government Reiterates Support for SWAPO, ANC, PAC ..... U 7
Reception Held for PRC Culture Delegation ..... U 8

PLO's Qaddumi Confers With Perez de Cuellar

JN121700 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Brother Faruq Qaddumi, Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department, met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York yesterday. He briefed him on the recommendations and resolutions of the PNC which recently concluded its meetings in Amman.

AL-MUSAWWAR Interviews PNC Speaker Al-Sa'ih

NC130819 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 13 Dec (MENA) — PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has emphasized that the struggle in the Middle East will continue as long as the Palestinian problem remains unresolved. He added that there will be no peace in the area without the Palestinians obtaining their legitimate rights and setting up their independent state.

In an interview to be published by the Cairo magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR* on Friday, Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih expressed the hope that the Palestinian factions will unify their ranks, and that the Arabs will end their differences and mobilize all efforts so that all Arab problems, particularly the Palestinian problem, will be solved.

Regarding relations with Egypt, Shaykh al-Sa'ih said that Egypt is the strongest Arab state and has an important role in the Arab arena. He added that ignoring Egypt and its role would be unrealistic and unacceptable to any Arab.

He reiterated that asking Egypt to give up the Camp David accords is unrealistic in the world of international politics. He said that when this matter was discussed with Soviet leaders, they said that asking Egypt to revoke the Camp David accords would be political naivete. Shaykh al-Sa'ih called on the Arabs to support Egypt.

PLO's Al-Wazir on PLO-Jordanian Relations

JN130840 Amman THE JERUSALEM STAR in English 13-19 Dec 84 p 3

[By Sana' 'Alul]

[Text] Amman — The Deputy Commander of the Palestinian forces Mr Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) said Saturday that the Jordanian-Palestinian co-operation will be the core for an Arab agreement, which the Palestinian resistance should depend on in its military option and future political options.

Abu Jihad told *THE STAR* that the recently-held PNC meeting in Amman proved the legitimacy of the PLO. "What is left now," he said, "is strengthening the PLO's backbone which is Fatah movement. This fact must be recognised." He said that there is no conflict within the movement itself. The Fatah movement has worked with all its forces to hold the PNC in Amman, he added.

Mr al-Wazir disclosed that the Executive Committee of the PLO is now acting seriously in Arab countries to explain the organization's point of view after the holding of the PNC sessions. He said that PLO Chairman Mr Yasir 'Arafat has already visited Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Tunis and Algeria for this purpose. He said that Mr 'Arafat is leaving today to continue his round of visits. Abu Jihad said that Mr 'Arafat will be back in Amman upon His Majesty King Husayn's return from the United Kingdom to continue the joint Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. Mr al-Wazir said that as soon as he leaves for Tunis he will call upon the Fatah Central Committee to meet and prepare for the movement's fifth conference.

Dialogue with the Democratic Alliance is never to stop, he said, because through it "we will achieve national unity." He pointed out that it was for this purpose that three seats were left vacant on the PLO's Executive Committee. One belongs to the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), another for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the third for the former Executive Committee member Mr Zuhdi al-Nashashibi, who was forbidden to attend the PNC meeting by Syria.

Mr al-Wazir said that holding of the PNC was a matter of dispute between the PLO and President Hafiz al-Asad personally. "The PLO has won," he said. "Even after he (President al-Asad) prevented many from attending the meetings, we managed to make the necessary quorum," he added.

AL-RA'Y on Palestinian Contacts To Resume Dialogue

JN121002 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 12 Dec 84 pp 1, 21

[Exclusive dispatch]

[Text] Amman — Intensified Palestinian contacts and meetings have begun recently aimed at resuming the national dialogue march on the basis of unifying PLO action.

The first meeting on the leadership level since the conclusion of the 17th PNC session was held the day before yesterday between a Fatah delegation led by Fatah Central Committee Member Khalil al-Wazir and a high-ranking delegation from the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP].

During the meeting, the two sides evaluated the Palestinian situation in general in light of the results of the recent PNC session in Amman. They also stressed the importance of resuming the Palestinian national dialogue march, particularly between the Fatah Central Committee and the Democratic Alliance on the basis of the Aden-Algiers agreement.

The Fatah delegation stressed its adherence to national dialogue, while the DFLP delegation stressed the importance of holding a new unitary PNC session within the next few months to be attended by all the Palestinian factions, forces, and functionaries.

Palestinian sources have revealed to *AL-RA'Y* that there have been contacts between Palestinian officials in Amman, Damascus, and Tunis. As a result of these contacts, the Palestinian officials have agreed to hold a meeting between the Fatah

Central Committee and the DFLP Political Bureau in an Arab capital, and that this meeting would be held after the conclusion of the Fatah Central Committee's meetings scheduled to be held in Tunis next week.

Informed Palestinian sources have stressed that the PFLP will stop all its joint political and informational actions with the National Alliance' factions in accordance with the PFLP's commitment to the realistic political line adopted by the Democratic Alliance which rejects all the impossible preconditions that the National Alliance calls for in order to participate in the comprehensive Palestinian dialogue.

UAE Petroleum Minister on Marketing, Prices

PM121009 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Dec 84 pp 1,2

[Interview with UAE Petroleum Minister Dr Sa'id Mani' al-'Utaybah by Shafiq al-Asadi: "OPEC Refuses To Enter a 'Price War'" — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] UAE Petroleum Minister Dr Sa'id Mani' al-'Utaybah stressed that OPEC will maintain the $29 benchmark price per barrel and that it has no other choice. In an exclusive statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* he said that OPEC refuses to enter a "price war" and that if forced to enter this war, OPEC will not be the first to lose. He said that the organization knows well how to deal with the "stockpile war," which it dealt with last year when withdrawal from the stockpile reached 6 to 7 million barrels per day. At present, withdrawal is averaging 3 million barrels per day, which will not frighten OPEC.

Al-'Utaybah stressed the need to deal with the "problem of differences" from which the UAE and several oil countries are suffering, so that these countries will not be forced to adopt measures that do not agree with OPEC resolutions. He said that the three-man ministerial committee, set up by the recent Geneva conference on 29 October, held a meeting in Kuwait yesterday to discuss this problem and submit proposals to the OPEC ministerial conference due to be held in Geneva 18 December. He stressed that dealing with the problem of price differences will help the oil market follow the right course and emerge from its present crisis more rapidly.

Asked about his views regarding the future of the oil market in light of signs that Norway and Britain will reduce the price of the North Sea oil, and that the oil companies and industrial countries will withdraw from their strategic reserves, Al-'Utaybah said that OPEC is determined to defend its oil prices and tackle the problems of the oil market. Therefore, he said, we will discuss at the follow-up committee all the developments with regard to the oil market since the recent Geneva meeting, and we will put forward suitable proposals to the conference.

Al-'Utaybah said: "I am optimistic that there will be an improvement in the market during the current month. The producers, particularly the organization member states, must show greater cooperation, particularly now."

Regarding the possibility of the outbreak of an oil price war, the UAE petroleum minister said: "We will not be the first losers. We call upon the producing countries outside OPEC to cooperate with the organization and not exploit the present conditions in the oil market and increase their oil production and, consequently, increase instability in the market and weaken the effectiveness of OPEC resolutions."

Asked whether the UAE will ask the conference, in case it fails to reach a decision regarding price differences, to make any exceptions regarding differences similar to those conceded to Nigeria, Dr al-'Utaybah said: "We must deal with the question of differences from a wide angle, not a narrow one. I mean not only with regard to the UAE as an OPEC member, because what applies to the UAE applies to the rest of the members producing light oil. Therefore our all-embracing view prompts us to say that the question of price differences must be solved at the earliest possible moment, otherwise these countries will be forced to act in a manner not compatible with OPEC's traditions and decisions. In which case these countries will be allowed to make any decision. Otherwise, they will find themselves unable to market the quota assigned to them."

He wondered: "What use will the quota be if the country is unable to market it? Therefore, every country must be in a reasonable competitive position so that it can market its quota of production."

GULF AFFAIRS

Iran Plans Oil Terminal Near Gulf Entrance

GF130518 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 13 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Iran plans to set up a makeshift oil terminal near the entrance to the Gulf, said Gulf oil and shipping sources yesterday. They said the aim was to maintain exports and head off Iraqi threats to tankers using Khark Island.

The shipping sources said the plan called for a regular 340-mile shuttle of small, coast-hugging tankers carrying oil from the main Khark Island terminal to Sirri Island, where two 500,000-tonne supertankers would form an export stockpile. They said a team from the National Iranian Tanker Company recently went to Switzerland to finalise the charter of two supertankers, possibly a pair laid-up in Scandinavian waters, and arrange a manager for them.

At least 20 merchant ships, many of them tankers, have been hit in Iraqi air attacks this year while travelling to or from Khark Island, which lies in an Iraqi-imposed war zone.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Message From King Husayn

GF121442 Doha QNA in Arabic 1330 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Manama, 12 Dec (QNA) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has received a written message from His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan. The message was conveyed by Chief of the Jordanian Court Marwan al-Qasim during an audience with the amir today.

After the audience, Marwan al-Qasim made a statement to WAKH. He said that the message pertains to the current developments in the Arab arena. It also includes Jordan's view on the recent PNC session held in Amman in addition to the results of the recent visit of the Jordanian monarch to Egypt following the restoration of Jordanian-Egyptian relations.

He added that the restoration of Jordanian-Egyptian relations is fully supported by Jordan. He added: The Arabs will truly never rise without the return of Egypt to the Arab fold. Without the normalization of matters, the Arab nation can never follow the right track. Al-Qasim added: Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has correct Arab aspirations that ensure power and constitute a genuine and practical basis for the Arab solidarity we badly need.

Briefs

New British Envoy — Manama, 10 Dec (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received in Manama today the credentials of Francis Trew, as the new British ambassador to Bahrain. [Excerpt] [*Manama WAKH in Arabic 0650 GMT 10 Dec 84 GF*]

KUWAIT

Defense Minister Confirms January Trip to Brazil

LD131212 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 13 Dec (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah has confirmed that he will visit Brazil in January as head of a delegation of military officers representing all branches of the Army. He told *HUMAT AL-WATAN*, published by the Army's Directorate of Guidance and Public Relations, that he was invited by his Brazilian counterpart. The magazine said in its latest issue that the defense minister will acquaint himself with Brazil's newest weapons, particularly artillery and missiles and surface-to-air missiles.

The defense minister revealed that Kuwait is studying an offer to purchase Dutch minesweepers equipped with military hardware from European countries. He said: We want to see these minesweepers to determine their usefulness to the Kuwaiti Navy. He pointed out that Netherlands Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers reaffirmed his country's readiness to sell these minesweepers to Kuwait during his recent visit to Kuwait.

QATAR

Amir Receives Message From King Husayn

GF121332 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0853 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Doha, 12 Dec (QNA) — Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a message from King Husayn of Jordan on the current Arab situation, bilateral relations, and issues of mutual interests, foremost of which are the recent developments in the Arab and international arenas. The message was delivered by Marwan al-Qasim, head of the Jordanian Royal Court, during his meeting with the Qatari amir this morning. The meeting was attended by Qatari Information Minister Ghanim al-Kawwari and Jordanian Ambassador to Qatar Khalid 'Ubaydat.

Mr al-Qasim departed Doha shortly after the conclusion of his brief visit of several hours while enroute to the state of Bahrain within the context of his regional tour which began with a visit to the UAE yesterday.

SAUDI ARABIA

Libyan Delegation, Officials Arrive in Jeddah

LD122308 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1740 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Jeddah 12 Dec (SPA) — A Libyan delegation, headed by engineer Mubarak al-Shamikh, secretary of the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport, and including engineer Muhammad al-Manqush, secretary for the People's Committee for Managing Artificial Rivers, arrived in Jeddah this evening on a 1-week visit to the Kingdom.

They were received at the airport by Dr Fu'ad 'Abd al-Salam Fansi, under secretary for information affairs at the Ministry of

Information; 'Abd al-'Aziz Jakhdar, chief of Royal Protocol in Jeddah; Salim Sunbul, chief of Western Region Protocol at the Foreign Ministry; Dr Khalid (al-Anqan), under secretary at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs; and Sulayman (Badi) the Libyan charge d'affaires.

Turkish Oil Minister Received by Industry Minister
LD122250 Riyadh SPA in English 1903 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Riyadh, Dec 12, SPA — Saudi Industry and Electric Power Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zamil, who is also chairman of the Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) met here today with the visiting Turkish minister of state for oil and mineral resources. They reviewed prospects of boosting cooperation in the field of petrochemicals. The Turkish official will visit industrial installations in Jubayl and Yanbu.

Briefs

Fahd Receives Ambassadors' Credentials — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at his office at the royal court today the credentials of the ambassador of Burkina Faso, Harouna Kovela; the ambassador of Sweden, Frank (Claudelferd); and the ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman, 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Marhun. [Excerpt] [*Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Dec 84 LD*]

PDRY

Briefs

Information Protocol With USSR — A work protocol between the PDRY State Committee for Information and the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting was signed today at the State Committee for Information Building. On the PDRY side the protocol was signed by Brother 'Awad al-Hamzah, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Information; on the Soviet side it was signed by Comrade Vladislav Pelrovich, Soviet ambassador in Aden. The protocol includes two agreements on programs, broadcasting, and television cooperation. [Summary] [*Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Dec 84 GF*]

Mubarak Sets Conditions for Meeting With Peres

NC121152 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1120 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 12 Dec (MENA) — Responding to a question on whether preparations are underway for holding a meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Peres, President Husni Mubarak said that this has not yet been decided.

Responding to another question following today's meetings at Al-Qubbah Palace with regard to the conditions necessary for deciding on this meeting, President Mubarak said: I have previously declared my conditions — solving the Tabah and Lebanese issues and reviving the Palestinian issue.

Asked whether there is any progress in this regard, the president replied: We are discussing this, but I cannot tell you exactly what is taking place.

He added: Such topics need time.

In response to a question on whether there is progress with regard to the Tabah issue, the president said: We are still discussing this, but I cannot tell you exactly what is taking place. I hope that we will reach positive results.

'Ali on Recent Meeting With Israeli Envoy

NC121131 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1105 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 12 Dec (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has reaffirmed Egypt's stand on the issue of improving relations with Israel. He said Egypt's stand is contingent upon the extent of Israel's response to what Egypt has repeatedly demanded — withdrawal from Lebanon, improvement in the living conditions of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza sector, and solution of the Tabah problem.

These remarks came in response to a question today on the results of his meeting with the Israeli ambassador in Cairo last Sunday. He said that during the meeting, both sides reviewed bilateral relations and ways of improving them. 'Ali denied that there is a specific (?date) for the continuation of efforts to solve the Tabah problem.

Further on Visit of Malaysian Prime Minister

Mahathir Remarks Reported

BK121019 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, has called for fresh efforts to complement Malaysian-Egyptian economic development programs. This, he said, could be done in the spirit of South-South cooperation. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed made the call within hours of his arrival in Cairo to begin a 4-day visit to Egypt. This is part of a current 12-day official visit to three Islamic countries in Africa.

Speaking at a state banquet given in his honor by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir stressed the need for South-South cooperation especially in the light of the failure of the North-South dialogue. He said developing countries are now facing an important challenge to enhance their socioeconomic development.

Our correspondent, Mokhtar Kadir, reports that the prime minister will hold talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak later today. The 20 businessmen accompanying Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir will meet with Egyptian counterparts to establish business contacts.

Mahathir Meets With Mubarak

NC121135 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 12 Dec (MENA) — Following his meeting with President Husni Mubarak today, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Bin Mohamed said that during the 1-hour meeting, constructive discussions were held about cooperation between Egypt and Malaysia. He described his talks with the president as extremely friendly and useful. He expressed satisfaction with the current relations between Egypt and Malaysia. He said that he extended an invitation to President Mubarak to visit Malaysia to further strengthen bilateral relations and that his excellency accepted the invitation. The date of the visit will be set later. He said that he also extended an invitation to Prime Minister 'Ali to visit Malaysia.

Prime Minister 'Ali affirmed that he was in complete agreement with the Malaysian guest regarding his talks with President Mubarak. He said that in addition to discussing bilateral relations, the two sides reviewed the situation in the Middle East and in the region in general.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

BK130715 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] A Malaysian company and the Gulf Arabian Investment Corporation have signed an agreement for the setting up of a palm oil processing plant in Egypt. The $26 million plant will be built at the Suez Free Trade Zone. The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir and his Egyptian counterpart, Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali, witnessed the signing of the agreement in Cairo.

The Malaysian company Sime Darby holds 20 percent of the shares in the joint venture. Our correspondent, Mokhtar Kadir, reports that initially the plant will import more than 60,000 metric tons of crude and refined palm oil.

Meanwhile, Malaysia and Egypt had signed an agreement for cultural and scientific cooperation. The agreement was signed by the secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tan Sri Zainal Abidin Sulong, and his counterpart, Mr 'Umran al-Shafi'i, at the Foreign Ministry in Cairo. The programs cover a wide range of cooperation in education, culture, information, and sports, as well as tourism. Fifty more scholarship will be offered by the authorities to Malaysians, and two by the Malaysian Government to Egyptians pursuing studies in this country. There

will be an exchange of professors and the establishment of ties between universities in both countries.

On information, there will be an exchange of radio and television programs and cooperation between national news agencies of the two countries.

Al-Majid Meets With EEC Ambassadors in Cairo

NC122030 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 12 Dec (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid conferred today with the EEC states' ambassadors accredited to Cairo in response to an invitation from Brian O'Ceallaigh, the ambassador of Ireland. Ireland is now chairman of the EC.

During the meeting a comprehensive review took place of the various developments in the Middle East within the framework of the constant consultations between Egypt and the EC states on all levels. Dr 'Abd al-Majid stressed that Egypt is looking forward to an effective European role in providing security and stability to the Middle East, considered a natural extension of Europe's security and stability.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid explained that the message President Mubarak sent to the heads of states and governments of the EC during the Dublin summit reflected Egypt's interest in the European role and the importance of this role in the coming period. He expressed Egypt's thanks and appreciation of the EC's constructive statement on the Middle East, which contained assurances that it will participate in the peace efforts in the area.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed hope that this vital role will develop in the coming period in a way that will serve peace. He affirmed that Egypt is always prepared to consult and coordinate stands with Europe to achieve the desired peace.

It is worth noting that it has been reiterated that the EEC states will send a delegation, led by Italian Prime Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, to the Middle East for talks with the states concerned with the problem, to promote peace. Italy will become chairman of the EC at the beginning of January.

GDR Minister Concludes 4-day Visit, Departs

NC121713 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1643 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 12 Dec (MENA) — Rolf Kersten, GDR minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction, left Cairo with his delegation tonight after a 4-day visit to Egypt. During his visit, the GDR minister held discussions with Eng Mahir Abazah, electricity and energy minister, on technical cooperation in the field of electricity between Egypt and the GDR.

Qatar's AL-RAYAH Interviews Butrus Ghali

GF121330 Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Doha, 12 Dec (QNA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, has stressed that the recent rapproachment and cooperation between Egypt and Jordan will reinforce peace prospects in the region. He said that convening the PNC, the reelection of Mr Yasir 'Arafat as chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and the resolutions adopted by the PNC, are also considered to be among the factors that will increase the prospects of establishing peace. In a statement to the Qatari newspaper *AL-RAYAH* published today, Dr Ghali said that the primary goal of Egyptian diplomacy is to combat the current deadlock in the Middle East situation, which could distract world attention and enable the radical Israeli elements to enforce the process of annexing lands in a manner that would endanger the march of peace. He pointed out that this march is based on a simple equation — land in exchange for peace.

In his statement, the Egyptian minister denied the existence of secret talks between Egyptian and Israeli officials to prepare for a meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. He said that the Egyptian side has three definite demands prior to resuming dialogue with the Israeli side — withdrawing the Israeli forces from Lebanon, forming an arbitration committee on the Tabah issue, and pursuing a new policy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip that takes into consideration the rights of the Palestinian people and which provides new benefits to the sons of this people. This is what Egyptian diplomacy terms as measures to building confidence.

He pointed out that these measures include releasing Palestinian detainees, providing the freedom to hold political meetings and to open Palestinian banks, and whatever provides protection for and enables the Palestinian people to live on their soil. The Egyptian minister reaffirmed his country's support for the idea of convening an international conference on the Palestinian question. However, he said that convening an international conference to solve the Palestinian question is merely a method to enable the United Nations to take part in the peace process.

On whether a contradiction exists between the Camp David agreement and holding an international conference, Dr Ghali denied the existence of such contradiction, pointing out that Egypt supports the idea of holding an international conference in Geneva, the initiative of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, and the Soviet proposal. He also indicated that the Egyptian-French plan also calls for convening an international conference. Ghali stressed in his interview the importance of the European role in the peace process in the Middle East. He said: We want to coordinate between the Europeans and the Americans in this regard to avoid duplication for the benefit of the Palestinian question.

Iran, Syria Blamed for Baghdad Explosion

JN130631 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0615 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Dec (INA) — An explosive charge detonated in one of Baghdad's public squares has killed two children and seriously wounded five others.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said here last night said that the investigation that was carried out after the explosion indicates the involvement of the Iranian and Syrian regimes in this incident.

The spokesman explained that the explosive charge, placed in Kahramanah Square in the Al-Sa'dun area in downtown Baghdad, killed 13-year old 'Imad Andrawus Yunan and 10-year old Ghassan Matta Sham'un, and wounded four female university students and one preparatory male student.

The spokesman described this operation as yet another odious crime committed by the Syrian and Iranian regimes against the Iraqi people.

Communique 1,678: Raids on Iranian Positions Continue

JN121729 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Communique No 1,678 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 December 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The heroes of our daring Army are standing all over the battlefield, proudly challenging the enemy.

They are hammering the heads of those whose eyes are blind to truth, who are saturated with rancor against peace. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. With great ability and tremendous courage, our daring Air Force pilots carried out bold, successful raids against enemy positions, vehicles, and troop concentrations in the Maysan sector, scoring accurate, effective hits and inflicting on the enemy forces immense losses in men and equipment. Throughout the day today, our fighter planes carried out 60 combat missions and returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

2. Using artillery and mortars, our forward units pounded enemy positions and troop concentrations in the central sector, killing three soldiers, destroying one infantry position and killing those manning it, destroying one observation post, and creating fires in other enemy positions. While carrying out their duties elsewhere in the same sector, one of our patrol units captured a quantity of serviceable weapons.

3. Using various weapons, one of our forward units opened fire on enemy positions and weapons emplacements in the Maysan sector, destroying one machine gun emplacement and one observation post, killing those manning it. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties.

4. One of our forward units opened fire on a group of enemy soldiers in the northern sector who were manning artillery pieces. Three of them were killed and the others fled the battlefield.

5. One 120-mm mortar was destroyed and those manning it were killed east of Basra.

6. New groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units after escaping from the inferno of the clique ruling Qom and Tehran. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 December 1984

Ramadan Receives Message From CSSR Premier

JN121502 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1352 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Dec (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, has received CSSR Ambassador Dr Jan Straka. During the meeting, Ramadan received a written message from CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal concerning cooperation between the two countries and his country's desire to develop and expand cooperation in all fields in the common interests of the two friendly countries.

Tariq 'Aziz Confers With AAPSO Official

JN121849 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Dec (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Samandar Kalandarov, secretary of AAPSO in the USSR, and his delegation in Baghdad this evening. The two sides discussed solidarity with the Asian and African peoples for the sake of their independence, freedom, and peace.

'Aziz Meets Hungarian Foreign Ministry Official

JN121438 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Dec (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, met here today with Robert Garai, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is currently visiting Iraq. Relations between the two friendly countries and the situation in the region were reviewed during the meeting.

Industry Minister Leaves for ROK 13 Dec

JN131244 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Dec (INA) — Industry and Minerals Minister Subhi Yasin left Baghdad for Seoul today at the head of an Iraqi delegation on an official visit to the ROK.

During the visit, the Iraqi minister will hold talks with ROK officials on ways of strengthening industrial cooperation between the two friendly countries in a manner that will serve the joint interests of the Iraqi and Korean people.

Briefs

Bangladesh Ambassador Presents Credentials—Baghdad, 12 Dec (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received the credentials of Bangladesh Ambassador to Iraq Abdul Momin. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Ahmad Husayn, chief of the presidential office and the president's secretary, attended the presentation ceremony. [Text] [*Baghdad INA in Arabic 1053 GMT 12 Dec 84 JN*]

King Husayn Addresses UK College of Physicians

JN131012 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 13 Dec 84 p 21

["Text" of speech by King Husayn at British Royal College of Physicians in London on 12 December]

[Text] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen: It is a great pleasure for me to be among you today to address this esteemed audience here in the Royal College, this institute which is frequented by physicians from all over the world who seek fame and distinction and try to enhance their knowledge in the field of medical practice. We in Jordan have relentlessly sought, in a short period of time, to attain a similar advancement in the medical field. Our large strides in the development of technology, industry, and construction are of no great use if they are not accompanied by an improvement in health care for all the sons of our people. It is an ailing world that views gross national income as the only measure for progress, and ignores the most important and vital factors such as social, health, and educational development which are the distinctive features of mankind's accomplishments and give true meaning to the quality of life.

I come from that part of the world generally known as the cradle of civilization. The evidence substantiating the logical hypothesis which says that we possess boundless capabilities for improving our current state of affairs and creating a better future exists all around us. Civilization's landmarks are only a continuous reminder of mankind's struggle for a better future, and a more pleasant and prosperous one.

Our present concept of the development of health care in the Arab world is a revivification of our heritage which expressed the importance the Arabs alloted to the development of specialized and comprehensive medical institutes and emphasized our forefathers' ideals and principles.

Large numbers of our young Jordanian physicians go abroad seeking specialized training, although the ratio of physicians to patients is good. Our efforts are currently devoted to distributing them in a suitable manner throughout the Kingdom, and our goal is to achieve self-sufficiency on all levels and in all medical fields. In 1970, we started an ambitious medical plan to attain this goal. The results were stupendous, as we not only witnessed a quick development in areas of health care, but also — with the return of our trained and specialized sons to Jordan — have become capable of treating difficult and complicated cases in our hospitals and specialized institutions. In the past, these cases used to be treated abroad.

Unfortunately, our kinfolk in the occupied territories have not shared this with us and have not benefited from the large strides we have carried out in the area of health care. Israeli occupation has prevented the implementation of an acceptable minimum level of health care for the inhabitants of the occupied territories. I am certain that we need not reaffirm here that the medical profession embodies our search for what is better for mankind.

If we deal with the essence of this profession, we find that it is a profession of challenge and choices. It is a challenge in that it seeks to safeguard man's life and dignity. It is a choice because on it depends man's life or death. In political terms, this challenge is frightening. As for the choice, it may be more frightening as it affects not only the individual, but also the entire nation and brings about more complicated disputes.

The Middle East is a case that should be discussed here. For a long time, the Middle East has not witnessed the peace and security necessary to achieve progress in the correct manner. Despite this, the world ignores the pressing need for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Without this settlement, we will be exposed to the risk of entering a new stage of regional and maybe international confrontation.

In any case, Jordan and a major part of the Arab world refuse to relinquish efforts to find a solution. We are determined to improve the future of our coming generations. Our capability to affect the events depends on our ability to develop a more cohesive Arab stand in light of the current stalemate.

We are facing two options regarding the fumbling Arab-Israeli conflict which created weakness and paralysis in our region. The first option is war. Thus, the nation will be socially isolated and threatened with instability inside and outside. The second option is peace and stability in the region. Thus, the region will concentrate its efforts toward progress and development, and individuals will live proudly and away from fear. There is no doubt which option we prefer. We seek a world in which cooperation prevails instead of hostility — a world where mutual recognition of basic human duties and rights is achieved.

This is not divine nor is it strange in the Middle East. If we take a quick glance at our past history and take for example the period of coexistence between the Arab and Byzantine cultures — the period in which the scientific, medical, and philosophic heritage of the ancient Greeks was maintained — we will find that we belong to a region which was always used to cultural exchange, forgiveness, and cooperation with peoples of different origins and beliefs.

The philospher Seneca said: The desire to recover is part of recovery. It is obvious that in order to achieve peace and harmony, the parties to the conflict should have a real desire for a solution. This is in addition to the fact that the participation of the international community in such efforts is very important in order to reach a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East problem which has brought misfortune to the world for a long time.

The core of the regional problem is without doubt the Arab-Israeli conflict, at the basis of which is the tragedy of the Palestinian people and their land. It is this issue, above all others, that dominates our thinking, and this question is one of the destinies of my nation's future and directly affects world peace. If the Middle East is to enjoy peace and stability, if the countries of the region are to devote their energies towards the development of a better future, then the Palestinian question must be addressed.

The injustices and grievances suffered by the Palestinians have been ignored for too long. They have poisoned the political atmosphere in the region, and without a settlement of this central problem, we will be unable to envisage, let alone realize, a better

tomorrow. Whatever the nature of the settlement, it cannot be just and lasting unless it recognizes the inalienable right to self-determination for the Palestinian people on their land and in their own homeland. The foundations for such a future settlement have already been laid down in several United Nations and Security Council resolutions, specifically 242 and 338 of 1967 and 1973, respectively. Regrettably, the new current spirit of moderation in Arab public opinion has not been reciprocated. The shift in Israel has been toward greater intransigence and increasing aggression.

While we seek to establish peace, they fan the fire of war. It seems that they are adopting a fortress mentality and are against any changes. They do not yet appear to realize that a fortress built on injustice will inevitably fall, and that security is a frame of mind of peoples committed to uphold it, once an honorable, just, and lasting peace is achieved. I fear that with time, this will provoke Arab youth to revert to previous intransigence.

In 1982, the Arab nation reached a consensus, embodied in the Arab League peace plan, and endorsed by the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative. This peace plan is based on the provisions of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. The essence of these two resolutions is land in exchange for peace. I hereby quote part of Resolution 242 calling for respecting and recognizing the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of every country in the region, and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized borders far from any hostile operations or threats.

Ladies and gentlemen: We conceded that in 1967 Israel could then have been safe and secure within its own borders. Israel could have avoided the death and destruction of the ensuring years, the huge number of casualties, including civilians on all sides, and the suffering of Arabs — both Palestinian and Lebanese. The killing of Muslims, Christians, and Jews has not taken place because Israel faced mortal danger, but because it refused to withdraw its forces from the occupied Arab territories as demanded by Resolution 242 which conforms to the UN Charter — the preamble of which stipulates the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force. The erosion of these principles will in due course destroy the prospect of the better future we seek.

The rights of the Palestinian people — cultural, religious, economic, social, and political — embodied in their right to self-determination must be protected. This is the national objective, expressed by both Jordanians and Palestinians, most recently at the PNC session in Amman.

As soon as peace based on the acceptance of the principle of the inadmissibility of the forcible seizure of land is attained, and the Palestinian people's right to their homeland is recognized, only then would the principle of respect for everyone's right to live in peace and security be achieved. If this is attained, all human resources and potentials would be devoted to securing the better future we seek, which is the right of future generations.

A future will materialize where independent countries can safely work in a spirit of cooperation instead of fragmentation and division caused by the prolongation of war and hostilities. This future can be attained but we can also utterly fail in view of current political trends and international polarization which pose a great threat to the world. National intransigence and religious fanaticism not only expose the fragile stability in the region to many threats, but also harm the social structure of every society in the Middle East. Israel's expansionist schemes have only generated hostility and enmity. The return of Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty is inevitable to fulfill the divine wisdom that Jerusalem should be a symbol of peace among the followers of the three monotheistic religions. The refusal to withdraw from other occupied Arab territories makes Arab stands more difficult while the continuous violations of holy places deepens one's sorrow, exacerbates tension, and complicates the issue. The Palestinian question will never end by war, no matter how ferocious. The unity of the country and the existence of its inhabitants as a unified society cannot be eradicated. policies based on these foundations will surely complicate the Arabs' reaction. If this takes place, not only our region will suffer the consequences but also the peoples in the region and the world.

Extremist policies always draw violent reactions. Has it not become clear to all to where these practices would lead? Fanatics from both sides will clash, exposing the region's security to danger, and entrenching polarization. The Palestinian problem is no longer a regional cause. It has been so in the past. It will become a source of alarm to all of us. In general, we can define the two future trends in the Middle East situation as follows: either peace and cooperation or dispute and antagonism. We prefer the first option but we need the assistance of the world to achieve it. Our contribution to this would be to maintain our present trend, that is, to bolster a responsible Arab body in the region. We believe that our recent resumption of relations with Egypt has been an important step in this direction. The same applies to our continuation of the dialogue with the PLO, crowned by the PNC meetings in Amman. The common realization and joint interests must make us take into account the dangers resulting from political extremism. The increasing national and religious fanaticism will not serve any useful purpose in the long run. We must remain active and serious in our efforts to avert our present world from catastrophe. We must work to build a better future.

I would like here to quote a famous saying: If you speak without saying anything, it is better to remain silent. I believe that it has also been said that the medical profession is the art of appropriate timing. As physicians, you are concerned more than others in seeking a better future, and saving the lives of others instead of destroying them. Taking care of others is your only concern. This is also my concern. I leave you with the serious thought that settlement of the problems in our region at the appropriate time is the only investment for the establishment of peace in this world, and contains a remedy to all our peoples' diseases.

KUNA: Rejection of Talks With Israel Reaffirmed

LD121155 Kuwait KUNA in English 1047 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 12 (KUNA) — Jordan re-affirmed its rejection to any direct negotiations with Israel, stressing that the holding of an international peace conference on the Middle East is the best means of achieving comprehensive peace in the region.

In an interview with Kuwaiti daily *AL-ANBA'* Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri said "Jordan rejects any direct negotations with Israel under any circumstances and there is no justification for this negotiation as long as Jordan considers the international conference as the best means of achieving comprehensive peace in the Middle East."

The Jordanian minister was commenting on Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres call for negotiations with Jordan as one of the basis for establishing peace in the Middle East.

Al-Masri said that "the Jordanian-Palestinian opinion on establishing peace in the region will be submitted to the forthcoming Arab summit conference to gain the support and aid of Arab countries" and as a first step before presenting it internationally.

He said if Arab and international circles approved the holding of an international peace conference, under the United Nations auspicies Jordan insists on the attendance of the Palestine Liberation Organization as an independent and distinguished party.

He added that if the United States and Israel opposed the Palestinian presence, Jordan will be obliged to discuss the matter with the Palestinians and Arabs on an appropriate formula to represent the Palestinians in this conference.

The U.N. General Assembly called last night for the establishment of a Palestinian independent state and for the convening of an international conference to help establish this state.

The assembly requested Israel and the U.S. to stop opposing this recommendation.

On the possibility of achieving a settlement based on the Egyptian-French initiative, the senior Jordanian diplomat said this initiative "is not appropriate under the current circumstances."

On the role of Syria and its stance toward the Jordanian recommendation regarding the international conference, Al-Masri said "the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad supported the holding of an international peace conference and has openly announced this to international officials."

Al-Masri Says Arms Procurement Decision Due Soon

JN130940 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 13-14 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Amman (AP) — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri said Tuesday that a formal decision about where Jordan will buy new weapons is likely to be announced soon.

He said that even if Jordan decides to buy Soviet arms, turning away from the United States, the purchase would not affect Jordanian policy.

"Our decision is approaching," Mr al-Masri said in an interview. Asked if Jordan had largely decided where it would buy the weapons it needed, he said, "Yes."

Jordan's request for American shoulder-fired "Stinger" anti-aircraft weapons earlier this year were frustrated by pro-Israeli opposition in the U.S. Congress.

King Husayn said the "negative American stand" prompted Jordan to seek arms elsewhere. Jordanian officials have been negotiating with the Soviet Union, Britain, France and other arms makers.

"If we buy arms from the Soviet Union, we will still be as independent as ever," Mr al-Masri said.

In the past, he said, "all our arms came from the United States, and yet we criticized them harshly only a few months ago and we still do."

He said the weapons "will be totally in Jordanian hands, whether we buy from the Soviet Union, from the United States or any other sources."

Prince Hasan Departs for Conference at The Hague

JN131253 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan left Amman for The Hague in the Netherlands on a working visit which will last for several days. During the visit, Prince Hasan will preside over the meetings of the Independent Committee for International Humanitarian Issues which The Netherlands queen is due to open on Saturday. The committee, chaired by Prince Hasan and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, will discuss many issues, including armed conflict, disasters, and the protection of children.

This morning at the Royal Hashemite Court His Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn took the constitutional oath before Prince Hasan and the ministers as regent during the king's absence from the homeland.

Reagan Remarks on Apartheid Criticized

JN121120 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 12 Dec 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Choose Your Evil"]

[Text] What's worse, a racist or a hypocrite? Good question. We raise it because of the remarks in Washington by United States President Ronald Reagan, on the 36th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. President Reagan made it a point to criticise the apartheid policies of South Africa, saying that he felt "a moral responsibility to speak out...to emphasise our concern and grief over the human and spirtual costs of apartheid." Clap, clap, clap, bravo, hooray, Ronnie the Racism Fighter.

But something is not quite right here. Mr Reagan's strong criticism of racism in South Africa strikes us as less than convincing, in view of the many years of strong, and rising, American support for Israeli government policies based on principles that seem uncomfortably close to the principles of racism and

apartheid, in our view. The many areas in which Arabs have fewer rights than Jews in Israel are well documented, as is the history of Israel's application of draconian emergency powers in a very racist-like manner against Arabs.

The parallels between official, systematic racism, such as the apartheid of South Africa, and the less systematic, more subtle racist principles applied in Israel are perhaps too subtle for many of our friends in the West to appreciate. We are particularly offended when the president of the United States makes a point of condemning South African racism while his government is financing and defending racist-like polices in Israel. This is hypocricy of a spectacular order, only slightly less disgraceful than the South African apartheid that is being condemned today.

One wonders: Is it now politically expedient for the American president to condemn South African apartheid, after Bishop Desmond Tutu has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize and travelled to Washington? We will believe American professions of concern about racism when America opposes *all* racist policies the world, including Israeli policies, instead of financing some of them.

U.S. Policy on Peace Conference Criticized

JN130747 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 13-14 Dec 84 p 4

[Editorial: "The Arrogance of Guns"]

[Text] The United Nations General Assembly has once again voted overwhelmingly for an international peace conference to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict, and Israel has once again been quick off the mark to reject it. No doubt, now that Israel has spoken, the United States Government will take its cue and will also Speak As the Master Has Spoken. We find it ironic that while the Arabs have made a significant shift, indeed, a historic shift, and have been openly calling for an international peace conference under United Nations auspices, the Israelis and Americans have consistently rejected this conciliatory Arab position. The Israelis insist that bilateral negotiations are the only way to peace. The United States Government obediently nods its head, shuffles around mumbling incoherently about "peace processes", and the rest of the world holds its breath to see if the Middle East will explode yet again into warfare and violence.

The United States and Israel know that they have the upper hand for the moment in the Middle East, and can perpetuate the status quo for quite a while. But how long can military power dictate political realities? Have the Americans already forgotten the Vietnam years, when their arrogant and foolish reliance on sheer military power ultimately disintegrated into images of fleeing American diplomats airlifted by helicopters off their embassy roof? Have the Israelis forgotten the lessons of Sinai, when they swore never to relinquish their settlements and finally physically destroyed them? Israel and its American echo are being short sighted in routinely refusing Arab offers to negotiate peace. The Americans naively talk about a "peace process" in the Middle East. Which peace process are they talking about? We don't see it.

The Arabs, with the support of most of the rest of the world, are asking to start a genuine, meaningful peace process, through an international conference to negotiate a final peace. Those who respond only with the arrogance of the gun are destined to live forever with their guns blazing.

U.S. Policy on 'Med-Dead' Canal Project Viewed

JN130818 Amman THE JERUSALEM STAR in English 13-19 Dec 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Where U.S. Stands?"]

[Text] The U.S. support of Israeli two-seas project, which will extend from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea through the Gaza Strip and the Negev, which is clearly marked by U.S. stance in the General Assembly discussions on the subject, is something that the Arabs should take very seriously. At a time when even the European group of nations is standing against this project, which is built in internationally recognized occupied territory, the United States is coming out with yet another challenge to international laws and Geneva conventions in support of its satellite, Israel.

We can never accept nor pretend to understand the American position since it can have only one meaning and that is America's blind and total backing of Israel in its hostile, anti-logical positions and ambitions. America has disgraced the United Nations and the meaning of law and peace in the world. America has disgraced the American people and the Western world that claims to differentiate itself from the rest of us through its so-called adherence to democratic values, international laws and freedom. The American actions have destroyed all this and made it clear that the world cannot appeal to these values in the American system since they do not exist. We also understand that it is Tel Aviv that rules Washington and not the other way around. It is strange how the American people sacrificed everything for their freedom and independence only for their leaders to deliver this freedom and independence at Tel Aviv's doorstep.

New Defense Order on Price of Oil Products

JN130914 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat issued the following Defense Order yesterday:

In accordance with Article 5 of Defense Law No 6 for 1939, the prices of the following petroleum products will be as follows:

A. The prices:

1. Liquid gas: Each 12.5 kg-cylinder will be sold at 1,800 fils in Amman and Balqa' Governorates.
2. Liquid gas: Each 12.5 kg-cylinder will be sold at 1,850 fils in the others areas of Jordan.
3. Super gasoline: Each liter will sold at 210 fils at the gas stations.
4. Ordinary gasoline: Each liter will be sold at 180 fils at the gas stations.

5. Aircraft fuel: Each liter will be sold at 80 fils at the airport supply stations.
6. Aircraft turbine fuel: Each litre will be sold at 80 fils for the local airlines at the airport supply stations.
7. Bitumen: Each ton will be sold at 50 dinars at the refinery.
8. Butumen in barrels: Each ton will be sold at 60 dinars.
9. Fuel oil: Each ton will be sold at 50 dinars. It will be sold to the Electricity Authority at 52 dinars.

B. Organizational measures:

1. Liquid gas will be sold at the fixed prices to the consumer's house. The prices include installation charges.
2. Aircraft turbine fuel will be sold to foreign airlines at the price defined by the minister of energy and mineral wealth.
3. This order cancels the previous orders that oppose it regarding the price of oil products.
4. Nobody can increase the price of transportation, energy, water or any other commodity on the basis of this order.
5. Anyone who violates this order will be subject to sanctions in accordance with Article 13 of Defense Law No 6 for 1939.
6. This Defense Order will go into effect as of today, Thursday, 13 December 1984.

In accordance with the provisions of Articles 32 and 33 of Electrical Power Law No 8 for 1976, the Council of Ministers approved in its meeting under Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat the recommendation by the Jordanian Electricity Authority Board of Directors on 12 December 1984 regarding the price of electricity in Jordan. The new price will be effective as of 13 December 1984.

Envoy Returns From Gulf After Briefing Leaders

JN121923 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim returned to Amman this evening after conveying messages to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan, Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, and Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibnSalman Al Khalifah from His Majesty King Husayn.

The royal messages and the meetings that Al-Qasim held within the framework of consultations and coordination with fraternal Arab countries were aimed at explaining Jordan's position on the current course of events and developments in the Arab arena and its concept of the principles of Arab moves at the international level in light of the results of the PNC meeting in Amman and King Husayn's visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

His majesty's messages also explained the proposed Jordanian formula for achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region based on Security Council Resolution No 242, which was approved by the two superpowers and the permanent member-states of the Security Council, and which endorses the principle of land in exchange for peace.

His majesty's messages stressed that Jordan's concept, in addition to Resolution 242, calls for convening a UN-sponsored international conference for peace in the Middle East to be atten ded by all the parties concerned, including the PLO, in order to achieve the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to determine their destiny and future on their national soil.

Al-Qasim also explained to the leaders that Jordan believes the coming stage requires the Arabs to intensify their efforts, mobilize their energies, and restore Arab solidarity on strong and comprehensive bases.

Therefore, the resumption of relations with Arab Egypt will serve pan-Arab goals and mutual interests, because fraternal Egypt enjoys pan-Arab and international influence and because President Mubarak's era is characterized by pan-Arab positions represented by its support for the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights, for fraternal Iraq in its just war, and for Lebanon in its efforts to presrve its sovereignty, independence, and the integrity of its land.

Cabinet Meets, Karami Makes Statement
NC121459 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The Cabinet met today under President Amin al-Jumayyil. Prime Minister Rashid Karami and the various ministers, but for Camille Sham'un and Walid Junblatt, attended. Army Commander Michel 'Awn, Chief of Staff Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham, and the members of the Lebanese military delegation to the Al-Naqurah negotiations also joined the meeting. The delegation presented its report on the negotiations and was given the necessary instructions on tomorrow's resumption of the Al-Naqurah talks.

After the meeting, which ended at 1500, Prime Minister Rashid Karami made the following statement for our correspondent at the Presidential Palace:

[Begin recording] [Karami] The delegation to the Al-Naqurah talks briefed the Cabinet on the latest developments in the Al-Naqurah sessions. After discussing all of these matters, the Cabinet reiterated its instructions, which derive from the inviolable principles to which it is committed, so that the delegation can be aware of the constraints that define its available actions. These principles can be stated as — no to Lahd's forces; and no to Israel's participation in the distribution of the emergency forces south of the Al-Litani River. There is no justification for expanding the presence of the emergency forces north of the Al-Litani.

In addition, in light of the Cabinet's decision to order the Military Council to draft a security plan for the Army's deployment from Tripoli to the Al-Awwali, the Cabinet was briefed by the Army commander and the chief of staff on the results of contacts taking place on the security plan worked out by the Military Council. It was decided that these contacts should continue, so that the plan can be implemented.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, there are obstacles to implementation of the plan for the Army's deployment, to which you have referred. What progress has been made in eliminating these obstacles?

[Karami] Everyone is aware that the purpose of this plan is to permit the Army to liberate the south following the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces. In light of the plan prepared by the Military Council, and following observations and questions that have arisen on the plan, the response to which is the prerogative of the council, political contacts are being undertaken by the authorities with the concerned parties, to eliminate all of the difficulties that are obstructing the plan's implementation. These contacts will continue until the plan is implemented.

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, while the plan is being prepared and these contacts are taking place, the military situation is escalating daily. How do you interpret this?

[Karami] In fact, we regret the clashes that are taking place and that only shed further innocent blood. If this is the result of differences on issues that can be resolved politically, we hope that all of the conflicting and warring parties will cease their shelling, to pave the way for contacts that can resolve all of the problems.

[Reporter] Was this the Cabinet's stand on this issue?

[Karami] This is not my stand alone, but that of the entire Cabinet. [end recording]

Further on Cabinet Meeting
NC121607 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1510 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The Cabinet today reaffirmed the basic principles which have served as the basis for the Lebanese position at the Al-Naqurah talks. The Cabinet today reiterated its rejection of the Lahd militia, its rejection of Israeli participation in the deployment of UNIFIL units south of the Al-Litani, and its rejection of a UNIFIL presence north of the Al-Litani. The Cabinet also decided to pursue efforts to overcome obstacles holding up the implementation of the security plan for the deployment of Army units along the coastal highway.

The Cabinet reviewed the results of the latest round of talks in Al-Naqurah and the results of the recent meeting of the president and the prime minister with U.S. envoy Richard Murphy. The Cabinet then summoned the Army commander, the chief of staff, and the members of the military team representing Lebanon at the Al-Naqurah talks. The head of the Lebanese team, Brigadier Muhammad al-Hajj, reported in detail and was given instructions concerning the military talks to be held tomorrow.

After Brigadier al-Hajj and the members of the Lebanese team left, Army Commander General 'Awn and Chief of Staff General Abu Dargham reported on the military and security plan drawn up by the Military Council, which was approved by the Amal movement and the Lebanese Forces, but on which the Progressive Socialist Party raised several questions.

General 'Awn and General Abu Dargham stressed that this was the minimum level possible for the Army to carry out its mission. The Cabinet decided to press ahead with its efforts to overcome obstacles in the way of the security plan, especially in view of the reports from the chief Lebanese negotiator in Al-Naqurah, who indicated that Israel is threatening to create trouble, as can be seen in Iqlim al-Kharrub, in preparation for a possible partial withdrawal. The Cabinet reaffirmed the importance of implementing the security plan.

The Cabinet also approved a number of bills on the agenda, including a proposal from Justice Minister Nabih Birri on the creation of a constitutional court which would be responsible for trying staff government officials and for ruling on the constitutionality of laws.

Minister Birri remained at the B'abda Palace after the meeting and was the luncheon guest of the president. He participated in the contacts to stop the fighting which raged throughout the afternoon.

Al-Huss, Birri, Junblatt Discuss Security Plan

NC122052 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] A meeting was held tonight in the home of Education Minister Dr Salim al-Huss. It was attended by Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, as well as by former Ministers Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt. It has been learned that the latter two had asked Dr Al-Huss to arrange the meeting with Ministers Birri and Junblatt.

The participants discussed current developments, particularly the Lebanese Army's deployment on the coastal road. It has also been learned that Minister Birri was eager to avoid discussion of details at the meeting, and that he wanted to know the outcome of Minister Junblatt's talks in Damascus.

After the meeting, Education Minister Salim al-Huss said: We discussed the political and security situations, concentrating on the question of reopening the coastal road. Views on this issue and on the need to implement this plan were unanimous. The meeting was very useful in clarifying some details of the plan, and our views were identical.

Al-Huss added: After clearing the details with the parties concerned, particularly the Military Council, it will be possible to fix a date for implementation of the coastal plan.

We hope, he said, that this will be soon. He noted that it could take place before the end of the year.

Asked if the Military Council has been given the green light on the deployment, Dr Al-Huss said: The decision to refer the issue to the Military Council was made by the Cabinet some time ago. The Cabinet prepared its views of the security plan discussed at tonight's meeting.

Dr al-Huss said that there were no insoluble problems. He declined to explain the current escalation in clashes. He said that the Military Council has submitted a memorandum to the Cabinet that answers all queries, and he confirmed that Syria supports the coastal road plan.

Implementation Expected Within Week

NC130710 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Sources close to Minister Nabih Birri say that following yesterday's meeting with Ministers Junblatt and Al-Huss, Birri said that the implementation of the security plan is expected to take place within a week because, he added, we cannot afford to wait until the end of the month. Birri expressed his belief that all obstacles are surmountable. He also pointed out that he intends to visit Damascus before the end of this week, probably within 48 hours.

Meanwhile, informed sources say that Ministers Birri and Junblatt will go to Damascus today for a meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami met at his residence last night with Minister al-Huss, who briefed him on the outcome of his meeting with Ministers Birri and Junblatt. They discussed the difficulties facing the implementation of the security plan for the coastal road.

Major Israeli Operation Reported in South Villages

VOL on Israeli Operation

NC130738 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Our team in Al-Naqurah reported a short while ago that the Israeli delegation has arrived in the Tarah camp, where the 10th round of talks will be held. Our team added that the Lebanese delegation has not arrived yet, waiting for the helicopter that will take it to Al-Naqurah. Storms and poor visibility have so far prevented the Lebanese delegation from going to Al-Naqurah.

Our team, in its morning recorded report, said a major operation has taken place on the periphery of Ma'rakah, Burj Rahhal, [word indistinct], and Tura. The operation, according to our team, has probably produced a number of casualties. The report says:

[Begin recording] A major operation was carried out early today in the villages of Ma'rakah, Burj Rahhal [word indistinct], and Tura, which were stormed by Israeli troops. The French troops operating within UNIFIL are trying to enter the villages to investigate the matter. It seems that the operation is very large and that there are many victims. UN sources say the villages are still besieged. We will furnish you with further details as and when these are made available. [end recording]

Two Killed, Many Wounded

NC131039 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Israel calls for negotiations and simultaneously carries out criminal operations, storming and besieging southern villages with vehicles and tanks, killing defenseless citizens.

The UNIFIL spokesman in the south confirmed reports about Israeli occupation forces storming seven southern villages, namely, Hula, Ma'rakah, Al-'Abbasiyah, Burj Rahhal, Yanuh, Tura, and Bidyas. Two bodies were removed to the French contingent's post. Seven other people were wounded and taken to Jabal 'Amil hospital.

There are many people wounded in the township. The citizens were unable to take the wounded to nearby hospitals due to the occupation forces' siege of the township.

A short while ago, our correspondent in the south reported that the occupation forces have stormed Al-Sarafand Township and have arrested many people.

The enemy forces have blocked all roads leading to these townships, using vehicles and tanks, and have prevented UNIFIL and International Red Cross ambulances from entering the villages.

Weather Delays Talks

NC130916 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] The Lebanese military delegation to the Al-Naqurah negotiations has not been able so far to reach the UN headquarters due to bad weather conditions. Our correspondent in Al-Naqurah reports that the helicopters, which had earlier transported journalists to Al-Naqurah, have been unable to return to Beirut to take the negotiations delegation to Al-Naqurah.

Talks Suspended; Operation Continues

NC131103 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The head of the Lebanese side to the Al-Naqurah negotiations today contacted General William Callaghan, head of the UN delegation to the Lebanese-Israeli talks, and discussed with him the fate of the 10th round of the talks, scheduled for today. On the prevalent atmospheres in Al-Naqurah, our correspondent there has the following to say:

[Begin recording] Information reaching the UN headquarters a short while ago says that the Lebanese-Israeli talks had been suspended.

Meanwhile, the large-scale Israeli military operation against seven southern villages is still continuing. It has been reported that a number of persons have been killed or wounded, and that many have been arrested. The Israeli Forces have prevented the UN troops and the International Red Cross representatives from entering the besieged villages to transport the wounded to hospitals. The Israeli Forces blocked all roads leading to the villages. [end recording].

Car Bomb Exploded Near Druze Community Building

Unknown Group Claims Credit

NC122008 Paris AFP in English 1958 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Beirut, Dec 12 (AFP) — A car bomb exploded, killing two people and wounding a dozen others, today near the Druze community building in West Beirut, according to latest reports. Druze radio, the Voice of the Mountain, said ten people were injured. The American Hospital said 13 people were being treated.

At least four cars were burnt out by a fire at a garage next to the Druze building in the Verdun District. The Army blocked off nearby streets as the fire brigade took an hour to control the blaze, caused by an estimated 50 kgs (110 lbs) of dynamite.

The Druze community building is the social and cultural centre in the Lebanese capital for the Moslem sect. It was also bombed last October. A few hours before the blast, shelling resumed between the Army and Druze forces at Suq al-Gharb, about 15 kms (nine miles) east of here. Shelling was also reported between Christian militia and the Druze further to the south, at Al-Shuwayfat.

A hitherto unknown group, the Yazbik Revolutionary Organization, claimed responsibility for the car bomb in a telephone call to the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE bureau in Beirut. A man calling himself Salim Hamad, who said he was a spokesman for the group, said the bombing was a warning to the spiritual leader of the Druzes, Sheikh Muhammad Abu Shaqra, to stop supporting Druze political leader Walid Junblatt. "Junblatt is leading the Druze community to destruction by selling its sons to the Israelis and Syrians", the caller said.

The Yazbiks and the Junblatts are the two main clans of the Lebanese Druzes, who number about 250,000.

Al-Murabitun Source Condemns Explosion

NC121843 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Commenting on the explosion of a booby-trapped car, a responsible political source in the Independent Nasirite Movement — Al-Murabitun — has made the following statement:

What the hands of evil have done against the Druze community house, a revered spiritual place, and previous explosions in our Islamic and national areas are attempts to create tension and to thwart the security plan in West Beirut, undermining its inhabitants' social security, creating confusion in our national area and its capital, West Beirut, and diverting our people from their natural role, which is to confront all hostile plans.

As a movement, we condemn this cowardly act, supported by Israel and its domestic agents, and we appeal to all national and Islamic forces to remain vigilant and to be prepared to counter all of these hostile plans and to expose those behind them.

VOL Reports Pro-'Arafat Groups Influx into Beirut

NC130715 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Well-informed security sources revealed that the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] recently suplied some pro-'Arafat groups with PSP permits. These permits have facilitated the Palestinians travel from the Al-Biqa' valley to West Beirut and the southern suburb via the mountain roads. These Palestinian groups, meant to confront the dissidents, particularly in Palestinian camps, have taken with them massive quantities of weapons and ammunition.

The same sources added that Junblatt's men are exacting considerable fees to facilitate this Palestinian movement.

Phalange Leader Seeks Clear Syrian Stand

NC122033 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] During a meeting of the Phalange Party Political Bureau today, Phalangist leader Dr Elie Karamah expressed the wish that Syria and certain Lebanese parties would adopt clearer stands on the current security flareup, because the shelling, directed only against the Christians, has no justification. Dr Karamah also drew a connection between Israel's opposition to the coastal security plan and that of Minister Walid Junblatt, saying that it is this opposition that has prevented the plan's implementation.

The Phalange leader said that the cease-fire agreements have become meaningless. He expressed the fear that the security flareup [words indistinct], particularly that in B'aqlin and some areas in West Beirut, were the target of shelling today with which they have no connection. Dr Karamah stressed his rejection of this unjustified escalation, while asserting that responding to the sources of fire is merely self-defense.

The Political Bureau also heard detailed security reports today, submitted by special committees from the Lebanese Forces and the Phalange Party. They included details and [words indistinct] attacks and who are behind them. Finally, Minister Joseph al-Hashim described the atmosphere that characterized today's Cabinet meeting.

Fact-Finding, Information Committee Meets

NC121610 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1510 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The fact-finding and information committee on the liberation of the occupied areas held its second meeting at the residence of speaker [of the Chamber of Deputies] Husayn al-Husayni to discuss its work program and future moves. The meeting was attended by former Minister Ja'far Sharaf al-Din, Michel Iddih, Sami Yunis, Dr George Dib, and Dr Ghassan Salamah. Ambassador Nadim Dimashqiyah could not attend due to [word indistinct].

In a statement later, former Minister Iddih said that he expected the committee to complete its study of its task by Saturday. He stressed that meetings were not being held for the sake of meeting, but to work out a program of action which would help in the liberation of areas occupied by Israel.

CSSR Delegation To Conclude $20 Million Agreement

NC121630 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1510 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The ambassador of Czechoslovakia to Lebanon, Mr Pizinger, today informed the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, and the acting director of political affairs at the Foreign Ministry, that a delegation from Czechoslovakia will arrive in Beirut at the beginning of January.

The Czechoslovak delegation will be headed by the deputy foreign minister for economic affairs and five economic experts and are scheduled to conclude a financial protocol agreement which amounts to $20 million.

Al-Asad Receives Message From Saudi King

JN121157 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad has received a message from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. In his message, the Saudi King expressed thanks and high appreciation for President al-Asad's sincere efforts to end the hijacking of the Kuwaiti plane. The message reads:

Dear brother, at the conclusion of the hijacked Kuwaiti plane incident, I seize this opportunity to express to Your Excellency our thanks and great appreciation for the sincere fraternal efforts that you exerted to end this incident, especially since it affected a fraternal country and innocent passengers. Undoubtedly, your good efforts have always been and will continue to be appreciated by everyone.

We hope that Almighty God will avert our nation evil and ordeals and grant us success in the interest of the Arab nation's goodness and loftiness.

Foreign Minister Receives Lebanese Communists

JN121444 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Damascus, 12 Dec (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received here this afternoon George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, who was accompanied by Ilyas 'Atallah, member of the party's Political Bureau, and 'Ali al-'Abid, member of the party's Central Committee. They stressed the need for Palestinian action to thwart the deviationist course and the results of the Amman divisionist council.

Ba'th Party Central Committee Resumes Meetings

JN121841 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The Ba'th Party Central Committee resumed its meetings at 1800 today under President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party, to conclude discussion of the economic report to be submitted to the party's eighth regional conference.

Central Committee To Issue Statement

JN122051 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Damascus — The Ba'th Party Central Committee resumed its meetings under President Hafiz al-Asad at 1800 today to complete its discussion of the economic report which will be submitted to the party's eighth regional congress. The Central Committee ended its meetings at 2100 after completing its discussion of all points on the agenda. The committee decided to call for the Ba'th Party's eighth regional congress within the next few days.

A statement on the Central Committee's work, recommendations, and resolutions will be be issued tomorrow, Thursday.

Al-THAWRAH on Psychological War Against Lebanon

JN122017 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Damascus, 12 Dec (SANA) — In its editorial today the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* deals with Israel's psychological warfare against Lebanon and its people, and its continuous threats to stop the Al-Naqurah negotiations if no progress is achieved. The newspaper says: The required progress, according to the Israeli logic, is the Lebanese negotiator's submission to the Israeli Government and his acceptance of the security measures which Israel is trying to impose on Lebanon. Simultaneously, the Tel Aviv rulers threaten to trigger a gruelling civil war in the south under the cover of the Israeli forces' partial withdrawal from the area.

The newspaper adds: These threats accompany a comprehensive compaign of casting doubt on the ability of the Lebanese Army to safeguard security and stability in the south.

The newspaper continues: If Israel's aim in the Al-Naqurah negotiations is to achieve political and military gains at the expense of the security of Lebanon and Syria, and to chain Lebanon to a new agreement of submission, the rulers of Tel Aviv and their masters should realize that this is a big illusion impossible to achieve. They should also realize that the clock in Lebanon cannot be turned back to the time when Israel used to decide whatever it wished and impose what it wanted.

AL-THAWRAH affirms that the Israeli role in Lebanon has ended and the U.S. era in the region has also diminished. Lebanon has awakemed from its long stupor and realized that Israel is behind its ordeal, and that the continuation of the Lebanese tragedy is connected to the continuation of the Israeli presence in Lebanon.

The newspaper says: With every passing day, the Israeli dilemma in Lebanon deepens and the actors' feet sink deeper into the burning Lebanese sands. Israel has not offered to withdraw out of generosity, but because it is forced to do so as a result of great human and economic losses it suffers. The continuation of the occupation means more bleeding, which is beyond the Zionsit entity's capability. Therefore, the Israeli threats to stop the negotiations are only an obvious maneuver aimed at pressure and extortion.

AL-THAWRAH concludes: Syria, which has stood with Lebanon in good times and bad, will not leave Lebanon alone in the face of the Zionist invasion. It is ready to give all the support and backing required to enhance the Lebanese people's steadfastness. It will not permit Israel to dictate its terms to Lebanon or humiliate its people.

Peres, Husayn Exchange Written Messages

TA130555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Studio talk between newsreel moderator Shalom Qital and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live]

[Text] [Qital] We have often heard reports about secret meetings with Husayn which were always coupled with vigorous denials. This morning, however, without any denials, we can tell you about an exchange of correspondence with the Jordanian king. Prime Minister Peres sent him a message and our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer now tells us that a reply has arrived.

[Schiffer] It is not every day that the prime minister and King Husayn exchange messages. Therefore, this event has stirred emotions among those in the know and amazement among the political community, which can smell that something is going on between Peres and Husayn.

Indeed, ever since Shim'on Peres walked into the prime minister's office he has been making intensive efforts to arrive at a dialogue with King Husayn in order to promote the peace process. The facts learned so far are that written messages dealing with the resumption of the peace process were involved. Or, in other words, Shim'on Peres is now telling Husayn: We have something to talk about. In his message, King Husayn specifies his positions about the continuation of the process in the future.

I have learned from sources close to the vice prime minister that Peres has been briefing Yitzhaq Shamir about all the stages of the contacts held so far.

[Qital] Has there been any progress regarding the more routine correspondence with the Egyptian president?

[Schiffer] There has also been progress on this issue. The contacts to arrange a summit meeting between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres are continuing. Some aspects of this matter are overt and are being handled by the Foreign Ministry, but most of the other aspects are confidential and are being handled by other personalities. The talks are being held in secret and the Foreign Ministry has not been let in on most of them. 'Ezer Weizman has been playing a significant role in these contacts.

At the beginning of this week, Israeli Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sason conveyed a message from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to his Egyptian counterpart, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, in which the former once again raises the issue of the meeting which he regards as the way to promote the process and resolve the problems pending between the two countries.

In his report on the meeting, Ambassador Sason said that he had read out the message but that he had not really had a talk with Kamal Hasan 'Ali because, as Sason phrased it, the Egyptian ministers were waiting outside 'Ali's office to hold a Cabinet session. Meanwhile, Sason and the Egyptian foreign minister have had another meeting in which they discussed the possibility that an Egyptian envoy may come to Israel as early as the end of this month. The contacts are therefore continuing and it is believed that a meeting between Shim'on Peres and Husni Mubarak may be held even before the latter leaves for the United States within a few weeks.

[Qital] Has there been any activity regarding Lebanon? We have not been hearing a great deal about this.

[Schiffer] There has been a great deal of behind-the-scenes activity on the Lebanese issue. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy will apparently brief the defense minister and Foreign Ministry officials about his talks in Damascus. However, a meeting was also held between Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche and UN official Jean-Claude Aime. Despite the vociferous denials by the Defense Ministry, Kimche reiterated in the meeting that when the talks at Al-Naqurah recess for Christmas within a week, Israel will reassess its position regarding the arrangements in Lebanon. This is not an ultimatum but a question of four possibilities, three of which are unilateral and have been enumerated by Yitzhaq Rabin. These were the issues discussed in the meeting.

To sum up, we should point out that the United Nations intends to get deeply involved in the matter and send messages on these subjects to the Syrian and Lebanese presidents.

U.S. Persons Convey Messages

JN130659 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
0530 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Our political correspondent has learned that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has sent a message to Jordan's King Husayn through U.S. personalities and that he has recently received a written reply from King Husayn, in which he explained his stands about the continuation of the peace process.

Peres' Office Denies Report

TA130650 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0641 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] The prime minister's office has denied reports of contacts between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and King Husan and an exchange of messages between them. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer this morning reported that intensive contacts, including the exchange of messages between the two, had taken place through various channels. Our correspondent pointed out that Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir had been let in on these contacts.

Al-Naqurah Talks Postponed Due to Bad Weather

TA130845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0841 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] The opening of the 10th round of talks at Al-Naqurah has been postponed due to weather conditions. The UN spokesman at Al-Naqurah said that UN helicopters could not take off for Beirut to bring the Lebanese delegation to the talks due to fog and heavy rains. The spokesman added that the Israeli delegation

has been waiting for the weather to improve on the Israeli side of the border, but so far to no avail.

Aspects of Al-Naqurah Strategies Analyzed
TA121449 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Dec 84 p 8

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "The Al-Naqurah Model"]

[Text] There was no point in presenting the Syrians with an ultimatum or date for concluding the talks with the Lebanese in Al-Naqurah.

Such a threat would not frighten the Syrian leaders, who are preoccupied with the power struggles revolving around the Ba'th Party convention in Damascus this week.

The Syrians are not in a rush with regard to anything in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. True, they want to thin out their forces in the Al-Biqa' region, but they are counting on Israeli public opinion to compel the government to withdraw the IDF, and they themselves are unprepared to dedicate unnecessary efforts to this.

The Syrians are surely not scared by the Israeli threat to redeploy the IDF on another line in southern Lebanon. On the contrary, they want the IDF to move farther away from Damascus, and an IDF redeployment in Lebanon may bring about such a change. They are not afraid that Israel will march on Damascus, but the IDF's deployment farther away from the Syrian capital would grant them more freedom of action regarding Jordan, when the Egyptian-Jordanian-Iraqi bloc begins to concern Damascus.

Therefore, it was pointless to hint about an ultimatum or date for concluding the Al-Naqurah talks. The Syrians, the covert partners to the Al-Naqurah talks, will try to view the failure of this ultimatum as evidence of Israel's loss of its deterrent capability, its bargaining power, and its political-military maneuverability.

The idea was good. It had something of the Kissinger-type spark of intelligence: It was based on covert negotiations behind the scenes in Damascus, with the spotlight on the overt contacts in Al-Naqurah.

According to the original plan, anything agreed to in the covert contacts with U.S. mediation in Damascus, was going to move on to the public negotiating table between Israel and Lebanon in Al-Naqurah. That was the original idea, but the moment the behind-the-scenes U.S. mediation was pushed into the limelight of shuttle diplomacy, the moment the U.S. mediator rushed to report on his Damascus talks to both Cairo and Amman, the indirect negotiations lost their secrecy and exposed Syria to the pressure of the Soviet Union, which is opposed to any Middle East settlement to which it is not a party.

Syria could afford the game of the "Al-Naqurah" talks as a cover for U.S. mediation between Damascus and Jerusalem, but the moment the true nature of the Al-Naqurah talks was learned, it could not oppose the Soviet Union and continue with U.S. mediation. This explains why Damascus began to distance itself, an attitude which also froze the Al-Naqurah talks.

"Al-Naqurah" can be an example for any U.S. mediation effort in the Middle East which is desired by quite a few Israelis.

The Jordanian king did not propose direct negotiations with Israel, despite the direct covert talks he held with it in the past.

In his speech [at the PNC session in Amman] he in fact asked the PLO to authorize him to conduct negotiations with the United States on the basis of "territories in return for peace."

In theory, this is a tempting proposal for the United States, but in fact, it is an attempt to compel the United States to agree to an anti-Israeli "intrigue" which means the imposition of a total withdrawal, for otherwise Jordan would need to resort to a conference with the participation of the Soviet Union.

The experience of Al-Naqurah, of negotiations on a limited settlement, after Israel agreed to a complete withdrawal from Lebanon when the vital security arrangements are guaranteed, indicated to the Americans the difficulty involved in the current mediation efforts between Israel and the Arab countries.

The Reagan administration now prefers a slow but safe process of establishing a Cairo-Amman-Baghdad axis, and is not eager to embark on comprehensive initiatives in the Israeli-Arab conflict.

Such initiatives might emphasize the differences of opinion between the United States and the Arab countries with regard to Israel, and disrupt the process of consolidating the bloc of Arab countries which will drive a wedge between Iran and Syria.

It is possible that Egypt and Jordan are contributing to the caution exercised by the U.S. mediator in Damascus; Husayn and Mubarak will not admit this publicly, but they do not, in fact, want the United States to consolidate a "Syrian settlement" in Lebanon, while Syria is careful not to exasperate the Soviets with an "American settlement" in Lebanon, namely, with an agreement to a U.S.-mediated settlement.

The lessons from the "Al-Naqurah deadlock" are twofold:

A. It is vital to move out of the limelight so as not to embarrass the opposite party unnecessarily and make it difficult for it to complete the secret negotiations.

B. It is no less vital to exercise patience and restraint in view of the slow negotiations so as not to harm the bargaining ability of the Israeli Government.

Domestic pressures for a rapid conclusion of the negotiations sometimes ruin even the beginnings of an attempt at a dialogue.

This is also applicable to Jordan, not just Lebanon.

It is possible to reach quite a number of limited arrangements with Husayn but comprehensive negotiations will put the issue in the limelight, and the whole effort will be doomed to failure right from the start.

Shahal: Talk of Nuclear Plants 'Premature'

TA121842 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Energy Minister Moshe Shahal says it is premature to discuss Israel's nuclear plants because the government has not yet decided whether a nuclear or conventional power plant will be built during the next decade. The Knesset today discussed the possibility that Israel may buy nuclear power stations from France. Left- and right-wing speakers urged the government to study the economic and ecological implications carefully before deciding. Mati Peled of the left-wing Progressive List for Peace went further and called on the government to sign the nuclear nonproliferation agreement and allow on-site inspection of Israel's existing reactors.

U.S. 'Reservations' Noted

TA121959 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The United States has reservations about Israel's plan to purchase two French electricity-generating nuclear reactors. This was learned by our correspondent Ya'aqov Ahime'ir from government sources. Our U.S. correspondent Elimelekh Ram reports that State Department sources have expressed dismay over the French deal, but at the same time have not submitted any formal protest to Israel. The U.S. reservations result from various sources, as our Knesset correspondent Ya'aqov Ahime'ir reports from the studio:

Government sources confirmed this evening that the U.S. reservations stem primarily from financial reasons: Will Israel — faced with balance of payment problems and a difficult economic situation — not be assuming yet another burden, that of purchasing goods from France, of all places?

A knowledgeable source referred us today to a clause included in the statements made by Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal, who said at the Knesset today: One dominant, albeit not exclusive, consideration in selecting the supplier or seller of any nuclear power station will be credit terms that will not present difficulties for the Israeli balance of payments. Evidently this was aimed at the United States, too, as it believes that Israel is not doing enough to restore its economy. Mr Shahal further emphasized at the Knesset: The supplier of the nuclear reactor will finance it. Hence, there is no connection between the purchase and U.S. aid.

According to a version voiced by one source, the United States may have also been sensitive to the deal with France — if it materializes — because Israel has not signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Several years ago, the United States was ready to sell Israel nuclear power plants, provided that Israel signed the treaty; now Israel is talking about purchasing reactors from France — while France is not presenting the political terms posed at the time by the United States.

[Anchorman Yaron London] Our Washington correspondent adds, on behalf of U.S. State Department circles, that U.S. reservations are a result of pressure by nuclear reactor manufacturers who are experiencing a crisis. They have a large surplus of reactors with no buyers. According to our correspondent, the United States believes that Israel should help the U.S. nuclear reactor industry, and not French industry.

Envoy to U.S. Meets USSR's Dobrynin in Washington

TA121208 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Dec 84 p 1

[Tzvi Bar'el report from the United States]

[Text] "Israel does not consider the Soviet Union an enemy. Our conflict is only with the Arab states." Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne made this clear to his colleague, Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin. This week Israel's Ambassador to the United States Me'ir Rosenne met with Ambassador Dobrynin for a talk about the possibility of a resumption of relations with the USSR. A Soviet Embassy official confirmed that in the meeting, which was initiated by Ambassador Rosenne, the two discussed this possibility but apparently without making real progress. The *HA'ARETZ* correspondent has learned that the two also discussed the European initiative for Middle East peace, as well as the participation of the Soviet Union in the peace process. The Soviet ambassador expressed his country's desire to participate in the process but was told that Israel will agree to Soviet participation only if and when the Soviet Union resumes its relations with Israel. In the meantime, Israel and the United States continue to oppose any idea of an international conference on the issue of Middle East peace.

'Quiet Contacts' Described

TA121748 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] A few days ago, Israeli Ambassador to the United States Me'ir Rosenne held a meeting with Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin in what was described as the continuation of the quiet contacts between Israel and the Soviet Union. The meeting lasted approximately 1 hour. Our Washington correspondent Razi Barqay reports:

[Begin recording] When Foreign Ministers Shamir and Gromyko met in New York a few months ago, they decided to maintain contacts, although for the time being there is no chance that diplomatic relations will be restored.

Thus, at the initiative of the Israeli ambassador and with the consent of top officials in Moscow, Rosenne and Dobrynin held a meeting that lasted more than an hour. They discussed the Middle East, Jews in the Soviet Union, and the few ties it is possible to maintain at the moment between Moscow and Jerusalem.

Me'ir Rosenne wanted to placate the Soviet ambassador by saying that Israel is not a tool in the hands of the West, and that its political moves are derived from the Middle East conflict, rather than from anti-Soviet ideology.

The reaction in the two embassies in Washington to our questions was: No comment. At any rate, one thing can be taken as a foregone conclusion: The more efforts to thaw relations between Moscow and Washington, the greater the chances for closer relations between Moscow and Jerusalem, too. [end recording]

Peres Postpones Visit To Protest 'Arafat-Craxi Meeting

TA130700 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] The prime minister has put off a visit to Italy, apparently to express Israel's resentment regarding the meeting between Italian Prime Minister Craxi and Yasir 'Arafat. Our political correspondent has learned that a few weeks ago, the prime minister received an invitation to visit Italy next month and the Italian Government had been pressing for an answer.

Foreign Minister Pays 48-hour Visit to Panama

For reportage on the 48-hour visit to Panama by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, including his comments on the sale of Israeli weapons to Central America, see the Panama section of the 12 December Latin America *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

IDF, Lahd Army Attacked in South Lebanon

TA121327 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1321 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Our soldiers sustained no casualties in two attacks in southern Lebanon today. Hayim Hecht reports that a bomb planted at the side of the road at the entrance to Jibshit exploded as an IDF patrol passed nearby, but none of the soldiers in the patrol were hurt. An army of southern Lebanon patrol was attacked with automatic weapons fire from an ambush north of Tyre. The soldiers returned fire and began combing the area.

'Preventative Action' Taken

TA131135 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Excerpt] REUTER quotes [UNIFIL spokesman Timor] Goksel as saying in Al-Naqurah that Israeli troops moved into 7 south Lebanese villages this morning, killing 2 people and wounding 10. The Israeli Army spokesman told our reporter the Army continually engages in preventative action to preserve the safety of its soldiers and security of the Galilee, but he would not relate to any specific incident.

Curfew in Shi'ite Villages

TA131310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] A curfew is still in effect in several Tyre area villages, including Ma'rakah and Burj Rahhal. IDF forces and units of the army of southern Lebanon are currently at those sites. Replying to a question by our correspondent, military sources in southern Lebanon said that 14 people were arrested in these villages this morning on suspicion of conducting terrorist attacks and planning acts of sabotage.

2 Soldiers Wounded

TA131455 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1453 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Two IDF soldiers were slightly wounded this afternoon when light arms fire was directed from ambush at an IDF convoy which was traveling east of Tyre. The IDF forces are conducting searches in the area.

IDF Announces Cease-fire in Al-Kharrub

TA130702 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] A cease-fire was reached in the Al-Kharrub region overnight through the intervention of IDF liaison officers. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that quiet has prevailed in the area since midnight.

Three members of the civil guard were injured last night in southern Lebanon. In the village of Al-Qalilah near Tyre, two members of the civil guard sustained serious injuries when they were shot at from a passing car. Another man was injured in an attack on the building housing the civil guard in Al-Nabatiyah.

Changes Foreseen in IDF Deployment in Lebanon

TA130600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Commander of the Northern Command Major General Ori Or foresees changes in the IDF deployment in Lebanon next year. In his opinion, in the wake of political talks and decisions to be made during the winter season, the IDF will be able to pull out and deal with the security problems in the north in a more balanced manner. Maj Gen Or made these remarks in a ceremony to award certificates of gratitude to pensioners who work on a voluntary basis in the Northern Command's emergency warehouses.

Druze Organize To Aid Al-Shuf Brethren

TA121241 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Dec 84 p 1

[Nurit Kahana report]

[Text] The Druze in Israel are going to set up groups of Druze fighters in order to extend aid to their brethren in the Al-Shuf mountains. This was noted by Knesset Member [MK] Zaydan 'Atshah in an urgent letter he sent to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. The letter was sent in view of the Lebanese Government's intention of implementing its security plan for the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the Druze regions of Al-Kharrub and Suq al-Gharb.

In the letter, 'Atshah expressed the hope that the Israeli Government will understand and enable the Druze community to organize "to help their brethren, if necessary."

In his letter, 'Atshah warns against the Phalange focus on catering to narrow factional interests under the guise of service in a so-called pan-Lebanese Army, saying this will harm the Druze population there.

According to 'Atshah, the withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon, according to the plan currently being discussed in Al-Naqurah, will lead to a renewed massacre among the Druze, along the lines of the massacres in the (Mata) and ('Abay) villages.

The prime minister's office reported that MK Zaydan 'Atshah's letter reached the office yesterday and is currently being studied.

SHAS Says Portfolio Negotiations Reopened
TA122116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] SHAS has made it clear to the prime minister that as far as it is concerned, the negotiations over the distribution of Cabinet portfolios is starting all over. The secretary of the Council of Torah Scholars, Rabbi Arye Der'i, said that SHAS is demanding the Interior Affairs portfolio, with no reduction in scope, or the Religious Affairs portfolio.

Speaking to our correspondent Amnon Nadav, Rabbi Der'i said that the issue of appointing a SHAS deputy minister in the Construction and Housing Ministry is a matter to be settled between SHAS and the Likud. He added that he believes the matter will be settled in talks between the two parties.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will most probably be invited to appear before the Council of Torah Scholars on Saturday night, having earlier expressed his readiness to do so. At the same time, the prime minister explained to the SHAS representatives that it would be difficult to reopen the negotiations by this weekend, and expressed his belief that it is necessary for SHAS to return to its previous readiness to make concessions.

Likud Might Follow SHAS in Quitting Coalition
TA131209 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Some Likud ministers today made clear to SHAS representatives that if their party quits the coalition, the Likud would follow in its footsteps. Our correspondent on party affairs Amnon Nadav reports that this was stated in informal talks held today between SHAS representatives and Likud ministers.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that no contacts were held today to solve this problem. Regarding the meeting between the prime minister and the Council of Torah Scholars scheduled for Saturday evening, our correspondent points out that it is not yet clear who will call on whom: the prime minister on the scholars or they on him.

Belgian Minister Arrives for 3-Day Visit
TA131017 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0940 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 13 Dec (ITIM) — The Belgian secretary of state of cooperation for development, Francois-Xavier De Donnea, arrived in Israel this morning for a 3-day visit to discuss joint Israeli-Belgian projects, particularly in third countries.

The visitor will confer with ministers and senior officials dealing with this subject and will issue an announcement about new plans upon his departure on Sunday.

Danish Official Concludes 4-Day Visit
TA131021 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0935 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 13 Dec (ITIM) — The director general of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Otto Erling Moeller, this morning ended a 4-day visit in Israel during which he met with his counterpart, David Kimche, and Acting Foreign Minister Moshe Arens to discuss events in the Middle East and Lebanon, as well as bilateral relations. The visit was held in the framework of similar annual visits on this level. The main purpose of Mr Moeller's trip was to study and get acquainted with these topics.

No Decision Yet on Defense Budget Cuts
TA131015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] The dispute over cuts in the defense budget persists. A session held this morning by the ministerial committee set up for this purpose did not produce any results. Our economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that the argument between the finance and defense ministers continued throughout the meeting and the two men had a very serious confrontation.

Several members of the committee, including Ministers Weizman, Arens, and Ya'aqobi, tend to put off a decision about defense budget cuts until the total sum of the state budget for next year has been determined.

Qeysar Calls for Ties With Egyptian Unions
TA121840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Histadrut Secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar says that Israeli and Egyptian trade unions have many common interests, and he called for strengthening the ties between the two labor groups. Qeysar was speaking at a dinner honoring Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni, who replied that the idea of the meetings between Egyptian and Israeli trade unions was an excellent idea.

Statistics on West Bank Arabs Analyzed

TA130745 Jerusalem The JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] The latest report of the Judaea and Samaria civil administration for 1982-83 due to be published soon notes a 71 per cent real increase over the previous year in the collection of income tax from Arab residents. Income tax collected between 1982 and 1983 reached IS1.02 billion. Observers noted that this figure appeared very low, but pointed out that it had to be seen in terms of the value of the currency at the time of payment.

Overall tax collection in real terms, including towns and village property taxes and business taxes, increased by 63.9 per cent during the same period. Low tax collection among Arab residents of the areas has often been claimed by Jewish settlers, right-wing politicians, and Israeli businessmen who complain of unfair competition. Tax collection is conducted by local officials under the supervision of Israeli civilians seconded to the civil administration.

The report also records a significant decline in the number of disturbances of public order in the area, a reduction in the activities of pro-PLO factions and an increase in the activities of pro-Jordanian elements including members of the recently revived Jordanian parliament.

The report records with satisfaction the end of the boycott of the civil administration by local Arab municipalities and institutions.

The Arab population in the West Bank is estimated to have increased by 2 per cent during 1982, and by 2.3 per cent during 1983.

Senior military commanders in the area have also commissioned a study of the military and psychological aspects of reservists serving in the territories. The study is being conducted by army specialists with the aim to improve the efficiency of the reservists and to minimize the negative aspects of duty there.

Cooperation With Egyptian Police in Tabah Noted

TA131245 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] A significant, positive turning point in Israeli-Egypt relations in Tabah was reached this week at a meeting between the new Elat police commander, Chief Inspector Shahar Eylon, and Brigadier 'Abd al-Sabir 'Attiya, the Egyptian police commander at the Tabah border crossing.

The *HA'ARETZ* correspondent has learned that the Israeli liaison officer, Major Dov Sharf, in cooperation with the Egyptian liaison officer, has organized this first get-acquainted meeting between the commanders of both police forces.

It has been learned that a decision was made at this meeting on cooperation and an exchange of information between the Israeli police in Elat and the Egyptian police.

The parties have also decided that foreign citizens will not be extradited directly to their country, but will be returned to the country from where they crossed the border.

A military source told the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent last night that since the signing of the peace agreement, there had been a complete severance of relations between the Elat and Egyptian police, despite Israel's request for cooperation.

It has also been learned that a report on the meeting was forwarded to the heads of the Joint Israeli-Egyptian Military Committee, Brigadier General Dov Si'on and Brigadier Fahmi.

Attorney General Prof Yitzhaq Zamir and his deputy Yoram Bar-Sela' will arrive in Elat this morning to check the problem of the sewage treatment plant which the Jordanians intend to operate soon, and which might destroy tourism to Elat.

Zamir and his deputy will also visit Tabah and tour the area. A military source and Elat's mayor have confirmed this.

Gurdus Rejects Iran's Charges of Fake Recordings

TA122006 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The United States and Kuwait have accused Iran of collaborating with the hijackers of the Kuwaiti airliner. Reacting to this, Iran has said it will not surrender the hijackers to Kuwait.

The United States has declared that Iran is granting refuge to air pirates. Iran said that the conversations from the plane recorded and reported by monitor Mikha'el Gurdus on Israel Television and interantional television networks were fabricated and intended to harm Iran.

Gurdus replied this evening and said that he did indeed record the hijackers' conversations, and that he has many hours of recordings of original, authentic material.

Further Reportage on Franco-African Summit

Angolan Minister Attends Summit

MB121214 Luanda ANGOP in French 0900 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Bujumbura, 12 Dec (ANGOP) — Ismael Martins, the Angolan minister of foreign trade, is leading the Angolan delegation attending the proceedings of the 11th summit of heads of state of France and Africa, which opened at Bujumbura today.

Outside the proceedings of the summit, Mr Ismael Martins met Roland Dumas, the French minister for European affairs and government spokesman, with whom he discussed the latest Angolan proposals with a view to finding a fair peace for southern Africa. The meeting, which was also attended by Dombele Mbala Bernardo, the Angolan ambassador to Gabon, centered mainly on the proposal presented by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in his letter of 20 November 1984 to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

It should be recalled that in his letter the Angolan head of state briefed the UN secretary general on all steps to be taken with a view to securing the implementation of Resolution 435/78 and thus Namibia's independence and other problems to be solved to bring about lasting peace in the region.

Talks End on 'Subdued Note'

AB121620 Paris AFP in English 1604 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Bujumbura, Dec 12 (AFP) — The 11th annual summit of France and the French-speaking African states ended here today on a somewhat subdued note after two days of largely informal discussions on the situation in Chad and on African economic problems. A total of 37 countries sent delegations, with 17, mostly former French colonies, being represented by their heads of state.

Apart from a manifest concern over the continued Libyan occupation of northern Chad, the meeting aroused little passion or enthusiasm, in the view of observers. Several delegations had already left for home by early afternoon today, including French President Francois Mitterrand, who left for Bangui, capital of the Central African Republic, aboard the supersonic airliner Concorde.

Meanwhile, host President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, of Burundi, at a joint news conference today with Mr Mitterrand after the summit's close, said that participants had arrived at a "common point of view" on the need for cooperation on economic matters and the problems of drought. However, on the conflicts in Chad, southern Africa and the Horn of Africa, Col Bagaza said the conference had concluded that the various resolutions of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) must be respected.

In his opening speech to the conference, the Burundian president had said the OAU was the sole African framework for the discussion and resolution of African problems, while stressing the usefulness of the Franco-African gatherings.

Mr Mitterrand today also said there was a view among founder-members of the summits that in recent years they had been enlarged to include non-Francophone states, thereby losing their "family reunion" aspect. He appeared to sympathize with this view, saying he thought the Francophone states should feel themselves to be "at home" at the meetings.

Mitterrand, Bagaza Press Conference

EA122357 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1018 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Press conference held by French President Francois Mitterrand and Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza at the end of the Franco-African summit 12 December in Bujumbura; live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Mitterrand] I have nothing to add since everything has been said. Words of thanks addressed to my country for its activities in Africa in general and in Chad in particular, as well as the expressed desire to see France among others persevering in its activities, were recorded with satisfaction.

Mr President Bagaza reminded me of French commitments. Well, those commitments are not new, they are of old and known [word indistinct] relating to Africa's development. We (?are) among those who initiated the creation of a special fund for Africa. We [words indistinct] the country which put aside a financial contribution since we have listed in this year's budget 500 million French francs. This is the result of several years of commitment. I reminded the conference of the total amount of resources given by France in the fight against famine.

The right thing to do now is for the journalists to ask questions. To close the subject, I can only confirm what has just been said by the Burundi president, whom I thank for the welcome and the briefing of our conference which, in fact, was very well conducted.

[Unidentified reporter] *JEUNE AFRIQUE*: Mr President, was the Western Sahara question discussed in your conference? If so, since the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) is a full member of the OAU, does this change anything in the attitude of your conference?

This is a decisive question. If you please, what would the conference attitude be if the SDAR were to ask for admission to your conference and, if the question was not discussed, why not ?

[Bagaza] The Western Sahara question was not discussed during our meetings simply because it was never on the conference agenda. Your question, in fact, is best within the OAU and Maghreb framework. But, if even the SDAR asks for admission to the conference, the officials and members will discuss it.

[Unidentified reporter] RFI [Radio France Internationale]: Mr President, this summit, rightly or wrongly, was viewed as hell [words indistinct]. It was even said that France would be put on trial [words indistinct]. What do you think of this?

[Mitterrand] Excellent, [laughter].

[Unidentified reporter] AP: Mr President, could you tell us something about your meeting with President Habre?

[Mitterrand] The talks were held between the two of us, there was no communique issued afterwards. That means that the discussions were interesting. [laughter] [lengthy passage indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] Voix De La Revolution: Mr President [words indistinct] I hope you have agreed to be at least the spokesman for Africa threatened by drought and famine [words indistinct] And to what extent will you include your undertakings in the North-South dialogue and cooperation to further this special case? I thank you.

[Mitterrand] Yes, those undertakings did not begin yesterday or the day before. They started a long time ago and, because of the severe famine situation, France has talked to many people and solicited much aid. We talked to many European partners on this subject a few months ago.

In Dublin, aid worth 700,000 tons of cereal. France's contribution to that is 24 percent [word indistinct].

France's own contributions, over the recent past to date, amount to 100,000 tons. It is sent to many Sahel countries as well as to Ethiopia. [words indistinct] France will continue its aid efforts. It's good to note that [words indistinct] is sensitive to this situation but even this will not be sufficient. I, therefore, fully agree with your advice. France will put friendly pressure on its partners so that this figure is increased. Anyway, we have a food surplus or an excess of food. It is an appropriate occasion for solidarity in this disastrous situation. [passage indistinct].

Of course, I have answered your first question and I have just answered the second. Yesterday, I told the conference that our aid was made up of three things. The first is immediate aid. I have just talked about it by giving you figures. The second aspect is to multiply field operations which, in fact, will enable the initiation and cooperation in the establishment of agricultural systems enabling production, modification of seeds depending on the nature of the (?farm), and field instruction so as to develop food production.

The first thing is that France has already committed itself to this action, others should do the same. That is, they should train men and women of those African countries to enable them to develop rural economies which are better adapted and capable of producing in quality and quantity whatever is needed for those countries' people. We are convinced that (just) aid given will be totally insufficient. We must not only give fish but also teach how to catch, as the Chinese said.

[Words indistinct] in my morning [11 December] speech and also in my intervention made in the afternoon, before the conference. I talked about a theme, that is a strategy, not that we have an interest in Chad itself but it is a major (?view). We do not want an imbalance and the destabilization of Black Africa through incursions, aggressions, conquests, whatever the words are, coming form the north. This was one of the reasons, and I have explained this to the French public opinion why we positioned French troops at the 16th parallel or near to it. It is true that is a [word indistinct] line which just became practical and which limited the spot where any infiltration has been and must be stopped so as to avoid pointless, explosive, or dangerous relations. Anyway, that is what we have done [words indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] Do you think that you have convinced your African counterparts today of the good sense behind your policy in Chad after the trick played by Al-Qadhdhafi on France and Africa ?

[Mitterrand] I got no impression of this kind of accusation during the 2 days I spent in Bujumbura. Africans seem to trust France more than a number of French people do [laughter]. [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified reporter] The first question is, in what framework will the conference develop itself in the years to come since it has started gathering in the whole of Africa? And what answer could you give to those who think that this conference might be substituted for the OAU?

[Mitterrand] I do not think that this is the intention of those who are participating in the conference. You know, all those who ask to attend this conference will attend. Nobody is obliged to come I mean, among those who are accepted by the other partners. They are not obliged. [words indistinct] Most of our friends are Africa [words indistinct]. You should address yourself to the sensitivity, the common sense of Africans so that there is no confusion between the two meetings. The OAU is an institution. The Franco-African summit is not.

[Unidentified reporter] [words indistinct] and then in Kinshasa that the next Franco-African summit would probably be held in Bujumbura. Today, do we have any idea of the next venue for the talks?

[Mitterrand] Personally, I have no idea. I think that in the case of Bujumbura, Mr President Bagaza put up his candidature. This was studied during the Vittel summit. So I have no idea. The African states have to consult each other to decide in which part of Africa and in which country they want to hold the meeting. France has nothing to do with this matter. It has enough to do already, in hosting one out of two meetings, to mind about in which African country the meeting will be held. [passage indistinct]

Mitterrand Discusses Chad Issue

AB121645 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Bujumbura, Dec 12 (AFP) — French policy in Africa seeks to avoid imbalance, destabilization, and "pointless, explosive, or dangerous" developments on the continent, French President Francois Mitterrand said here today in a press conference after the close of the 11th Franco-African summit meeting.

"France wants neither imbalance nor destabilization in Black Africa through incursions, aggressions, or conquests coming from the north," he said in a reference to Libya's continuing role in the north of Chad. That was why the 16th parallel — which

cuts Chad in half — had been fixed as the southernmost limit of any infiltration from the north when French troops intervened in the country in August 1983, he said. This had been decided in order "to prevent pointless, explosive, or dangerous juxtapositions" of forces in Africa, Mr Mitterrand said.

The French president, however, made it clear that France was not prepared to force the Libyan troops out of northern Chad militarily. Also speaking at the news conference today, Burundian President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza said the conference, attended by delegates from 37 countries, including non-Francophone observers, had thanked France and also Zaire for their interventions in Chad to assure its security.

Mr Mitterrand, answering journalists' questions today, suggested one should wait before judging French policy in Chad.

Summit Reviewed; Leaders Comment

LD121656 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpts][Studio] The Franco-African debates ended in Bujumbura at midday today. We are first of all going to try to give a first roundup of the talks with one of our special correspondents in Bujumbura, Charles Lescaut:

[Lescaut] Announced by some as a summit to protest French policy in Africa, it has to be said that this Franco-African conference eventually came up with a lot of clear answers to very important questions. All those present agreed that the economy is the most important question. A lot of figures were discussed in Bujumbura. Moreover, President Mitterrand showed himself to be much more at ease on this subject than in the past. He said that France will throw its full weight into the discussion on Third World debt next April in Washington.

With regard to Chad, it seems that a consensus emerged to thank France and Zaire for their action in Chad and to insist that Hissein Habre should facilitate national reconciliation by all possible means. It is to be noted that at no time did Francois Mitterrand exclude further French military intervention in Chad, which does not mean that he convinced all the African states present.

Whatever the impressions that the different participants take with them from Bujumbura, this 11th summit has once more shown that it is extremely useful.

[Studio] Everybody there also had the question of security in Africa in mind. Francois Mitterrand reassured its partners on behalf of France. And, it is also interesting to hear the feelings of the Congolese head of state. Congo does not, at the moment, have a special defense agreement with France and it is playing an important role in solving the Chadian conflict.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] Do you think that it is a good thing for France to take on the security of some African states?

[Sassou-Nguesso] You should ask the African states concerned, as I imagine that they have made defense agreements as sovereign states. Perhaps two states could make defense agreements with countries other than france. So it's a matter of the sovereignty of states.

[Speaker] Some heads of state have asked France to send troops back to Chad because the Tripoli agreement is not respected by Libya. What do you think of this?

[Sassou-Nguesso] It seems that, first of all, President Mitterrand did not say he wanted to send French troops back in Chad. And, we do not think it would be opportune to send French troops back to Chad. On the contrary, everything should be done for foreign troops, including Libyan troops if there are still any in Chad, everything must be done in order to see foreign troops leave Chad. In any case, Congo, which has an OAU mandate to help national reconciliation, is interested in seeing foreign troops leave Chad, so that the process of national reconciliation can begin with chances of success. [end recording]

[Studio] Since, according to President Bongo, the key to the Chadian problem is in the hands of Hissein Habre, it's now time to listen to the Chadian president, who was questioned this morning by Charles Lescaut. According to him the French and Chadian points of view are close at the moment:

[Begin Habre recording] Because Libya has not respected the French-Libyan agreement, we asked France to send French troops, [words indistinct] so that all the results could be drawn from Libya's failure to respect the agreement. That said, we are in contact with President Mitterrand, and we are convinced that, with our concerted action, things will move forward as regards Libya and solutions to the Chadian problem, whether they be military or diplomatic solutions.

Chad has its own way of seeing things. Our French friends have their own way of seeing things — either in relation to the discussions France has with Libya, or in relation to the assistance which Chad asks of France. And, indeed, we discuss these problems regularly with President Mitterrand, and we try to bring our viewpoints as close as possible in order to achieve concerted and effective action in order to reach our aim, and which is the desire of France, that is, to see Chad return to its territorial integrity, its independence, and be sheltered from all external intervention. [end recording]

Habre on French-Chadian Relations

AB122318 Paris AFP in French 1253 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Bujumbura, 12 Dec (AFP) — "There has never been a real misunderstanding between France and us," Chadian President Hissein Habre stated in Bujumbura on Wednesday at the end of the summit conference of heads of state of France and Africa. "Our views are similar; they are not completely dissimilar," Mr Habre said in response to journalists' questions.

"It is quite normal that France has its way of viewing the conflict between Chad and Libya and has its own opinion. However, it is also quite legitimate that we Chadians, who are victims of this

aggression (Libyan), have our own views on the situation," the Chadian president added.

Furthermore, Mr Habre is of the view that the Bujumbura summit was "very positive insofar as the real problems that were examined: The problem of drought, the difficulties of the developing countries resulting from their indebtedness, and concerning Chad and the Libyan aggression." "I think the summit was a success," he concluded.

Bongo Suggests Unity in Chad

AB122250 Lagos NAN in English 1700 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Bujumbura, Dec 12 (NAN) — Gabonese President Omar Bongo has urged Chadian President Hissein Habre to agree to the formation of a government of national unity as a key to peace in Chad. President Bongo told newsmen in Bujumbura, Burundi, last night that the conflict in Chad should be placed above all political consideration.

"We do recognize the legitimacy of President Habre's leadership in Chad, but with his freinds alone, he cannot expect to silence his opponents by the force of arms. He therefore needs to consider the formation of a government of national unity," the East Africa correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) quotes President Bongo as saying.

Answering a question on the occupation of northern Chad by Libyan troops, the Gabonese leader said: "Colonel Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi is my friend and I have confidence in him. I count on his good understanding." He added that it would be obligatory for France to send back its troops withdrawal accord he entered into with French President Francois Mitterrand. [sentence as received] Mr Bongo offered to go to Tripoli to persuade the Libyan leader to withdraw his troops from northern Chad, if he was requested to do so by the OAU or the current summit of Franco-African leaders.

Yesterday, President Francois Mitterrand assured the 16 African heads of state attending the Bujumbura summit that his troops would return to Chad within "an hour" if it became necessary. But, according to conference sources, the French delegation has made it clear that President Mitterrand was not prepared to make Chad the main issue for discussion at the current summit, rather the French leader was more anxious to discuss areas of economic cooperation.

Mali is also said to have objected to making the Chadian conflict the main issue at the summit, stressing that African economic problems should be considered most important. The summit, attended by 37 African states, is expected to end today.

ALGERIA

Foreign Minister Addresses Journalists on Policy

LD122152 Algiers APS in French 1200 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Algiers, 12 Dec (APS) — A meeting with Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and Foreign Affairs Minister, was arranged yesterday by the Algerian Journalists' Union. Speaking to a large audience consisting of members of the national press, Dr Taleb Ibrahimi talked about a number of international questions concerning Africa and the Arab world.

Algeria's foreign policy is based on a firm principle, that is, the support of the just causes of the people struggling for self-determination, the consolidation of national independence, non-alignment, and the refusal to allow the installation of foreign bases on national territory, he said. Good-neighborly relations and cooperation with bordering countries in the higher interests of the peoples of the region constitute one of the basic principles of Algeria's foreign policy, he also stated.

Dr Taleb Ibrahimi also reiterated Algeria's consistent support for the Palestinian people struggling to recover their legitimate rights, that is, the right to self-determination and to an independent state. He also recalled Algeria's consistent position in favor of the struggle of the people of Western Sahara, Namibia, and South Africa, and of a peaceful settlement of the Chadian question, with the participation of all Chadian parties and without the foreign forces' return to the country.

On the Palestinian question, the minister stressed the unity of the Palestinian ranks and reiterated Algeria's position, which insists on the freedom and independence of their decisionmaking, without foreign interference.

He also called on the Palestinians to overcome their differences and to work with a view to attaining the essential objective — the recovery of their legitimate rights under the leadership of the PLO as their only and legitimate representative.

The foreign minister also talked about the Saharan cause by recalling the victory just scored through the participation of the SADR in the work of the OAU.

He reiterated to that effect the right of self-determination of the Saharan people, the position adopted by the African organization and international organizations.

The minister (?then) spoke about the Iraq-Iran conflict. He expressed his profound regret at the continuation of this war, which has claimed some 500,000 victims to date, and is costing billions of dollars, material, and human potential which could have been used to combat the enemy of the Arab-Islamic nation, Zionism.

LIBYA

New Mauritanian Regime Officially Recognized

LD131434 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1411 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Tripoli, 13 December (JANA) — The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah today announced its official recognition of the new regime which assumed power in Mauritania yesterday under Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, the new chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state. Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison cabled Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih today notifying him of Libyan recognition of the new regime.

Italy's IL MESSAGGERO Interviews Al-Qadhdhafi

LD122019 Tripoli JANA in English 1821 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Rabi Awal, 12 Dec, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The widely circulated Italian newspaper *IL MESSAGGERO* last Thursday held an interview with the leader of the revolution in which he answered a number of questions concerning Libyan Arab-Italian relations, and some current international and national issues. The interview appeared on the front page of the newspaper and aroused widescale echoes in international media channels.

At the beginning of the interview, the leader of the revolution talked about the damage incurred during the Italian colonization of Libya and about Jamahiriyah's legitimate right for compensation for this damage, he said: "I believe that the Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti wishes to solve the problem existing between Jamahiriyah and Italy. Thus he presented a modest, a very modest project, to build a hospital for advanced research, at Italy's expense naturally. But this cannot be the compensation for a period of colonialism which lasted 35 years, during which [three quarters of a million] Libyans fell victim. I have accepted Andreotti's proposal as an introduction, as a departure point from where the problem can begin to be solved. If this hospital helps, in that Libyans will not have to go abroad for treatment, this would be a step; if a section for training, a medical college, a research institute, a laboratory for treating people who have been maimed during the era of colonialism, or a section for plastic surgery were to be added, thus again would be another step. There would be, in addition to this, a project for combing mine fields at Italy's expense. Thus, we can begin to talk seriously".

The leader went on to say: "In addition to this, we want to know from Italy, the fate of our citizens who were removed during the period of colonialism, as well as the fate of their wives and children. We are ready to have dialogue on the condition that we reach a satisfying solution. Otherwise the continuity of this state of things will go against the will of the Libyans who are demanding justice. One day or the other, a Libyan might react and bring us to justice and demand the confiscation of an Italian company. In extreme cases, he could detain Italian citizens as hostages, a move that would bring us on the brink of a meaningless war.

Concerning the announcement on the killing of the stray dog Al-Bakush, the leader stressed that this was a plan to expose the Egyptian regime and that it was necessary to show this. "We, in fact, succeeded in showing that the Egyptian regime protects the enemies of our people, the tools of the defunct monarchy. The Egyptian regime, at the highest level, was forced to admit that it backs terrorists who work against us".

Concerning the possibility of a meeting between himself and Italy's Premier Craxi, the leader said: "If the problem of compensation for war damage is unsolved, I will not think of visiting Italy. Therefore, there is no possibility of meeting Craxi, unless the meeting takes place in a third country, with the specific purpose of solving this problem once and for all".

The leader then pointed to his meeting in Crete Island, with the French president. He said: "President Mitterrand was courageous and realistic. The Crete meeting was beneficial as we understood each other and reached a basis for future cooperation. Our understanding will create a better relationship in all fields between Jamahiriyah and France, beginning from the cultural field, and even in the economic one. This improvement in relations with France exceeds that in relations with any other European country".

The leader explained that he and President Mitterrand reached a specific understanding, not only as regards Chad, but also as regards other issues. A proof of the French president's success is seen in the anger prevailing among his opponents. The leader then confirmed that there were no Libyan troops in Chad and said that allegation to this effect were an American lie to destroy dialogue between Libya and France. This is what the Americans have always done to sabotage Libya's relations with European countries or with the Arabs.

He also confirmed that the forces present in northern Chad, which the Americans claim to have spotted through their satellites, were Frolinat forces, pointing out that joint Libyan-French-Greek committees are presently visiting these military groupings and that we are ready to accept visitors from other states to prove that the forces present in Chad are Chadian only. This American lie is not the first, as it was said before that I had dispatched a team to assassinate Reagan. Two or three years have since gone by without seeing any evidence as to these American accusations.

The leader then stressed that the so-called Middle-East issue cannot be solved, that the Israelis must return to the states where they came from since 1948. Only those who lived there before could stay, especially now that it has been announced that Israel has the nuclear bomb. Therefore, a peaceful solution is impossible and accepting Israel in itself is impossible, especially when it became clear that it possess the nuclear bomb. The Arab nation will not accept the existance of a nuclear-armed hostile camp in the heart of its land.

On the possibility of compensating the Jews who were in Libya and whose properties were confiscated, the leader said: "If they give us their claims for compensation, accompanied by proofs and find out that these are genuine, there will be no problem as they could receive compensations for their losses".

In response to a question on whether the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Jamahiriyah and Malta was against Italy, as some understood it, the leader said: "Why? On the contrary, Italy is itself signing treaties with its neighbours and, at the same time, with Libya".

In response to question on what he would or would not have done if he was back in time fifteen years ago, when the Great Al-Fatih revolution was launched, the leader said: "There are several small things which could be avoided, but are difficult to make specific. The inevitability of the revolution is the essential and continues in its movement".

U.S. Treatment of UN Delegation Protested

LD122246 Tripoli JANA in English 1843 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] New York, Rabi Awal 20, December 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Jamahiriyah delegation to the UN spoke before the 6th committee during its discussion of the article on the report of the committee on relations with the host country.

The delegation announced Jamahiriyah's protest over, and condemnation of, the ties imposed by America on the moves of the members of the mission and on the Libyan Arab delegation, as well as those imposed on Jamahiriyah's use of its property located in Angelwood. The delegation condemned the unacceptable discriminatory policy and ill treatment at the hands of New York airport authorities against Jamahiriyah's delegation taking part in UN activities. It also presented a complete legal review of the problems of Libya's property and taxes imposed on it.

The delegation then pointed out that the host country has adopted more measures, all indicating the hostile policy towards Jamahiriyah, considering that Jamahiriyah is the only member against which such ties are imposed. It then stressed that such measures constitute a serious and dangerous violation of the commitment of the host country, urging for a complete study of the case, including a reference to the International Court of Justice to obtain more details on the issue.

The delegation also urged an urgent solution preserving for Jamahiriyah, like other UN members, its privileges and rights to use its property and lifting the unjust ties against members of its mission and against delegations which frequent the UN.

Several other delegations also spoke during the session to support Jamahiriyah's delegation and denounce this behaviour.

JANA: U.S. Uses 'Secret Base' in Egypt

LD122027 Tripoli JANA in English 1854 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The Egyptian capital, 20 Rabi Awal, 12 Dec, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — *AL-AHALI*, newspaper of the Unionist National Progressive Party in Egypt, revealed today that the United States [is] currently using a secret military base near Qina in Egypt's Sa'id, some 700 kilometers south of the Egyptian capital. The paper quoted diplomatic sources saying that a colonel of the U.S. Air Forces is in charge of the base.

Among the military personnels are '27' U.S. pilots, at least, who participated in the recent American maneuvres 'Sea Wind'.

AL-AHALI said that the American colonel acts independently. He asked Washington for more men for maintenance works without referring to the Egyptian regime's authorities.

U.S.-Israeli Naval Maneuvers Reported

LD130945 Tripoli JANA in English 0813 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Washington, Rabi Awal 21, December 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — On the night of 11 December, hostile joint military manoeuvres started; participating in the manoeuvres are, the American naval forces and the Zionist enemy forces. The manoeuvres are held in the Mediterranean Sea. American aircraft carriers and cruisers are taking part with Zionist forces in these manoeuvres. These American-Zionist hostile manoeuvres come within the framework of the strategic and hostile alliance between the Reagan government and the criminal Zionist gangs.

Joint Libyan-Malaysian Communique Issued

LD121059 Tripoli JANA in English 0834 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Awal 20, December, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A Libyan Arab-Malaysian joint statement was yesterday issued in Tripoli and Kuala Lumpur at the end of the visit by Malay Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed. It reads as follows:

In reply to an invitation by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, Malaysia's prime minister and minister of defence, Dr Mahathir Mohamed paid an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in period 15 Rabi Awal 1394 after death of the prophet, corresponding to 8-11 December 1984. He was warmly received, an expression of ties and Islamic brotherhood between the two Muslim peoples in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Malaysia. The guest was received by leader of Al-Fatih, the Great September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

A discussion took place between the leader and guest, it concentrated on different aspects of the third universal theory, its objectives of putting an end to injustice, exploitation, and oppression; and of liberating human needs by enabling them to possess authority, wealth, and weapons, by practicing direct democracy, the people's authority, and by running its affairs through people's congresses and committees. Leaders also informed the high-ranking guest about the Jamahiriyah's contribution towards Arab unity and the establishment of the Arab-African union between the Jamahiriyah and Morocco. Talks were held between Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Malaysia Federation Dr Mahathir Mohamed. From the Libyan Arab side the following took part in the talks:

1) Secretary of the General People's Committee for Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah.

2) Secretary of General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industry Musa Abu Furaywah.

3) Secretary of Islamic Call Association Dr Mohamed Ahmad Sharif.

4) Secretary for International Centre for Green Book Studies and Research Ahmad Shahati.

The following attended the talks from the Malaysian side:

1) Minister of Foreign Affairs Tenku Ahmad Rithauddeen.

2) Deputy Minister for [the] Prime Minister Office Yussif Nour.

3) Secretary General of [the] Foreign Ministry Tan Siri Zain.

4) Chief of Staff Datuk Ghazli Nashi Matt.

5) Council of Ministers Adviser Datu Ahmad Yussif.

6) Political Secretary for [the] Council of Ministers Mohamed Nour Azzam.

Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud informed Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Malaysia Federation Dr Mahathir Mohamed about the achievements carried out by the Libyan Arab people in various political, economic, and social fields thanks to the leadership of the first of September Great Revolution. Prime minister of the Kingdom of Malaysia Federation also informed Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud about the economic and social advancement in Malaysia. He stated Malaysia's industrial strategy and diversification of economy, a policy aimed at improving the living standard of the Malaysian people and strengthening national economy.

He also informed him about Malaysia's contribution to strengthening peace and security in Southeast Asia, utilising the charter of Southeast Asia organization [ASEAN] as an organisation for peace, freedom, and non-alignment, and respecting its principles.

During his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Dr Mahathir Mohamed made a tour to a number of industrial complexes, educational institutions, and social services. He also laid a wreath on the statue of Al-Hani battle martyrs.

Talks were held between the two countries' delegations in an atmosphere of Islamic brotherhood. Talks concentrated on bilateral relations; they also reviewed regional and international issues and matters of mutual interest.

Concerning the bilateral relation, the Libyan Arab side noticed that the visit by Malaysia's prime minister is a landmark in developing relations of friendship and brotherhood between the two Muslim countries. The two sides agreed to develop their economic and cultural activities and to reactivate their commercial and industrial relations.

In realization of this objective, the meeting of the Libyan Arab-Malaysian Joint Committee was held during the visit. The meeting reached agreements for increase in bilateral relations, in trade, and industrial cooperation, and in technical training cooperation. The two sides approved the 1978 agreement on forming the Libyan-Malaysian Revenues Company.

The Malaysian side expressed appreciation for Jamahiriyah's sponsoring the World Islamic University in Malaysia and expressed hope that the Jamahiriyah would provide the possible assistance to the World Islamic University so as to make of it a guide to the Muslims in Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

The two sides expressed strong belief that material progress alone will never achieve man's security and happiness, stressing the effective role of Islam in achieving Islamic people's material and spiritual progress. In this respect they agreed to support the unity of Islamic nation, not only among Muslim countries, but among the Muslims throughout the world. They also agreed to work for turning the Islamic nation [words indistinct] influential force for human material and spiritual progress. They also committed themselves to strengthen and to support the Organisation of Islamic Conference for realising its objectives.

The two sides discussed the situation in the Mediterranean Sea region and Southeast Asia; they repeated their demands concerning realisation of peace and stability in these regions and concerning that they should be free of intervention, domination, and alien occupation.

Concerning the serious situation in the Middle East region, the two sides stressed their principled stand that just and permanent peace will not be achieved unless the Palestinian people gained their basic legitimate rights, gaining all their national territories, establishing their independent state on their land, the complete unconditional withdrawal of all Zionist occupation forces, and the withdrawal of all its presence from occupied Arab lands. The two sides condemned the Zionist racist entity's policy of expansion, repeated violations for the Lebanese territories, and continuation of occupying Lebanese lands.

Reviewing international political affairs, the two sides expressed deep concern over the deterioration in international situations due to the adoption of policy of intervention and force in international relations, particularly by big countries. The two sides also stressed the necessity for adherence to the principle of non-aggression and no use of force in relations among countries, respect for political independence, and territorial integrity and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. In this respect, the two sides expressed their committment to the principles of the United Nations. They called for strengthening its role to realise justice and equality among member countries, and to increase the international organisation's impact on reducing world tension. They also stressed their committments to the principles of the Islamic Conference Organisation and the Non-aligned Movement.

Concerning the situation in the African Continent, the two sides strongly denounced the policy of racial discrimination practised by the racist regime in the southern of the African Continent. They called for assistance to the people of South Africa to practice its legitimate right in decent life through majority's rule. The two sides also called for the independence of the people of Namibia and for the withdrawal of racist occupation forces from there.

Concerning the deteriorating economic situation that has seriously affected the developing countries, following the failure of the North-South dialogue in establishing a new international economic system, the two sides stressed the significance of South-South dialogue. They called on the developing countries to accelerate bilateral and regional cooperation and to encourage the 77 Group for bringing the South-South dialogue to a successful end.

In relations to this, the Malaysian side informed the Libyan side about the Malaysian project for technical cooperation put forward to 33 developing countries in Asia, [the] Pacific Ocean, and Africa; a project manifesting Malaysia's commitment to the South-South dialogue.

At the end, Malaysia's prime minister expressed gratitude and appreciation for the warm welcome and hospitality he and his accompanying delegation received from the brotherly people of the Jamahiriyah. He repeated inviting [as received] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud to visit Malaysia. They accepted the invitation with thanks, its date will be appointed in the future.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Federation Official

LD121746 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today received the secretary general of the Arab-African federation, 'Abd al-Wahid al-Radio. On this occasion the brother leader signed the complementary agreements on the Oujda treaty which were ratified by the basic popular conferences in the Jamahiriyah and previously signed by King Hassan II of Morocco.

Palestinian Officials Leave Tripoli

LD122214 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Dec 84

[All titles as received]

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Dec (JANA) — Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the PNC; Talal Naji, member of the PLO Executive Committee and assistant secretary of the PFLP-General Command; Muhammad Khalifah, member of the PLO Executive Committee; and 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee, have left Tripoli after participating in the work of the Arab People's Congress.

MAURITANIA

Further Reportage on Haydala Ouster

Leaves Brazzaville for Home

AB131305 Paris AFP in French 1242 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Brazzaville, 13 Dec (AFP) — Former Mauritanian head of state Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, who was informed of his overthrow following a coup de'etat in Nouakchott on Wednesday, left Brazzaville this morning for home, a (?reliable) source reported in the Congolese capital. Mr Haydala, who arrived in Brazzaville on Wednesday evening from Bujumbura where he

attended the 11th Franco-African summit, deemed it good to return to his country, the same source added. The Congolese authorities and press have maintained complete silence on the overthrow of President Haydala and his replacement by Colonel Maaouia Ould Ahmed Taya as Mauritanian head of state.

New Military Committee Announced

AB121856 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Mauritanian Radio and Television Service: Communique No 1: Fellow Mauritanians, in accordance with the desire of the Armed Forces and in the supreme interests of the Mauritanian state and people, the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] has made the following changes:

Colonel Maayouia Ould Ahmed Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state;

Members:

Colonel Cheikh Ould Boyda
Colonel Ahmedou Abdallah
Colonel Yall Abdoulaye Allasane
Lieutenant Colonel Moulaye Ould Boukhreiss
Lieutenant Colonel Anne Amadou Babaly
Lieutenant Colonel Ibrahim Ould Moalim N'Diayane
Lieutenant Colonel Sidina Ouir
Lieutenant Colonel Gabriel Cimper
Lieutenant Colonel Diallo Mohamed
Lieutenant Colonel Sidi Ould Mohamed Lamine
Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih
Major Cheikh Sid Ahmed Ould Babamine
Major Sidi Ould Mohamed Yahya
Major Ahmedou Haida
Major Mohamed Ould Lakhla
Major Sidi Ahmed Ould Boylil
Major Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Deh
Major Sidibe Toumani
Captain Mohamed Lemine Ould N'Diayane
Captain Jiddou Ould Haki
Captain Diop Djibril Mamadou
Captain Niang Arouna
Captain Ely Ould Ahmed Vall

Communique No 2: The Ministry of the Interior announces that until further notice a curfew has been imposed on the whole of the national territory from 1900 to 0600; and secondly, the airports have been closed to all international flights.

Nouakchott on Reasons for 'Reorganization'

AB122020 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1940 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The reorganization that was carried out today by the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] was in reply to the unanimous desire of the National Armed Forces to remain loyal to the superior interests of the Mauritanian nation. It constitutes a reply to the urgent need to respect the institutions and credibility of the state, as well as the fundamental objectives fixed by the National Armed Forces on 10 July 1978. This reorganization was necessary to prevent the amassing of personal power to the detriment of the general interest and to the detriment of respect for the rules and fundamental texts that govern public life, especially the constitutional charter of the CMSN. It was owing to the desire of the Armed Forces and, above all, to the needs of the national interest that a rectification in the style of government, the raising of the moral standards of the public, and the restoration of the credibility of the state took place. It is only at this price, and at this price alone, that the objectives of the 10 July Movement can be achieved and the commitments made to the people can be respected.

The unanimity and the serenity which guided this reorganization constitute the guarantee and proof of the desire of the National Armed Forces to remain loyal to their commitments toward the nation.

Arab Monetary Fund Chairman Continues Visit

LD130021 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The chairman of the Arab Monetary Fund, Said Ahmad Ghabbas, continues his official visit to Mauritania which began today. He met this morning with the minister of finance and trade. This evening, the guest attended a reception in his honor by the minister of finance and trade.

Regional Seminar on Marketing of Fish Continues

AB130745 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] The seminar on the marketing of fish produce is continuing in Nouadhibou. Yesterday, the participants heard presentations by the representatives of Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal. Earlier, on Tuesday, they had heard presentations by the representatives of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Ivory Coast.

MOROCCO

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Arrives 11 Dec

JN121651 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Morocco yesterday evening on a brief official visit during which he will meet with King Hassan II. Our correspondent has learned that Abu 'Ammar will brief the Moroccan king on the results of the PNC meetings which ended recently in Amman.

Received by King

LD121238 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] This morning, at the Royal Palace in Fes, His Majesty King Hassan II — may God grant him victory — received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who was accompanied by Jawad al-Ghusayn, Executive Committee member and chairman of the board of the Palestinian National Fund; Fahd al-Qawasimah, Executive Committee member and former mayor of Al-Khalil; and Abu Marwan, PLO representative in Rabat. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister 'Abdelouahed Belkeziz and advisers to his majesty Ahmed Reda Guedira, Ahmed Bensoudah, and Mohamed Awwad.

Previews Post-PNC Action

LD130049 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, ended a visit to the Kingdom during which he was received by His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory. Here are the details from the Fes radio:

Yasir 'Arafat, the Palestinian leader and PLO Executive Committee chairman, left Fes airport this evening after a 24-hour visit during which he met His Majesty King Hassan II this morning at the Royal Palace in Fes. Before departing for Tunisia, 'Arafat spoke about the results of his visit to Morocco, saying that it had been positive and successful. He explained that he informed His Majesty King Hassan of the results and resolutions of the 17th PNC session which he described as having won Palestinian popular unanimity unprecedented until now, whether inside or outside the occupied land. The Palestinian leader spoke about the coming Palestinian moves in the aftermath of the recent session of the PNC in Amman and he confirmed that they fell within the framework of a three-pronged approach involving Palestinian, Arab, and international levels. He made the following statement:

[Begin recording] ['Arafat] Indeed this visit has been a successful visit yielding positive results, especially today's talk with his majesty the king which lasted more than 2 hours. We briefed his majesty on the results of the PNC session held in Amman, including the formation of the Executive Committee and other important resolutions issued by the PNC, which is enjoying a popular consensus unprecedented until now among our masses in the occupied land as well as outside it. Also I briefed his majesty on the Palestinian situation and on developments in general inside our occupied land, especially the intrigues and threats of the Zionist terrorist forces against the Islamic and Christian place in Jerusalem and Hebron. We also talked about the Arab situation in detail and discussed the importance of an Arab stand of solidarity, at least at a minimum level, and also the importance of intensifying efforts supporting the Palestinian cause, both at the Arab and international levels, in light of current developments in the Arab region and also in the whole world.

[Reporter] Can you discuss your visualization of the coming Palestinian moves following the PNC meeting in Amman, especially after your lengthy talks this morning with his majesty?

['Arafat] First, we established a three-pronged approach. The first prong is action at the Palestinian level and begins with the intensification of military operations in southern Lebanon and inside our occupied land. This will assist our people in facing up to the official and organized Zionist Israeli terror backed by the Israeli military [words indistinct] and blessed and backed by the Israeli Government, and to confront these terrorist Zionist plans which are aimed at swallowing the land, expelling the population, and controlling our land completely. It also includes assisting our people who are suffering the serious effects of the war which we experienced. As you know, we and our Lebanese brothers were subjected to Israeli military operations lasting more than several months. Our people in Lebanon, whether Palestinians or the fraternal Lebanese people, suffered from the effects of this war. Therefore, we must face these [words indistinct].

In addition to the consolidation of the Palestinian positions in the [words indistinct] places, at the Arab level, Arab solidarity must be consolidated and efforts should be intensified for an Arab stand with at least a minimum level of solidarity in the light of the serious developments and challenges facing our Arab nation. Also, the PNC expressed anxiety at what is being carried out in Lebanon against the Lebanese people, including the partition of Lebanon and the attempt to divide the Lebanese people and the Lebanese land into sectarian cantons. Our national council saw that as constituting serious moves not only against Lebanon but also against our Arab nation, because this is an Israeli-American plan in which several Arab sides became involved. From this premise, we must support all the Lebanese efforts for unifying Lebanon, the people and the soil. In this context we are eager to see the return of Arab solidarity to sound foundations in order to confront these [words indistinct] challenges.

At the international level, we must intensify efforts, especially while we see that there are international moves — including U.S.-Soviet attempts to reach concord, as well as the EEC or European states' initiatives on the international level, including the Middle East crisis. All these matters require that we achieve further [word indistinct], further caution, further Arab solidarity. In addition, we must support our movement, the nonaligned, and support the African Islamic, and friendly states in the world and also support strugglers in Africa, especially in Namibia, South Africa and other states, who suffer from oppression, injustice, colonialism, and racial discrimination. [end recording]

The Palestinian leader and the delegation accompanying him were seen off at the Fes airport by his majesty's adviser Ahmad Bensoudah, the governor of Fes, Al-Mahdi al-'Alawi Lamrani, and the PLO representative in Morocco, Abu Marwan.

Moroccan Official on 'Arafat Visit

GF121338 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0810 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Rabat, 12 Dec (WAKH) — A senior Moroccan official has described Mr Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Morocco — which started yesterday — as normal and as within the context of the Palestinian leader's tour of Arab countries to brief their leaders on the results of the 17th session of the PNC which convened recently in Amman.

The official said in a statement to the WAKH correspondent in Rabat that Mr 'Arafat will brief the Moroccan monarch today in Fes on the successes the PLO achieved in overcoming the difficulties of convening the PNC.

The official does not expect Mr 'Arafat to be carrying with him a special plan for the Moroccan monarch but he thinks it is likely that the discussion will focus on convening the upcoming Arab summit conference to discuss Egypt's return to the Arab ranks. The official said that Mr 'Arafat is now anxious about Egypt's return to the Arab ranks in order for it to take part in activating the proposed peace plans with the cooperation of the PLO.

Arab League Secretary Concludes Visit

LD122319 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general, this evening left Mohamed V International Airport of Casablanca at the end of a 2-day visit to Morocco. Yesterday, Klibi was received by King Hassan II at the Royal Palace at Fes.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu-led Delegation Leaves for Cuba

EA131028 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee secretary general [words indistinct] commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, left this morning for Cuba for an official visit at the invitation of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, president of the country's Council of Ministers and commander in chief of the Cuban Armed Forces, *SERTO ADER* reports. During his stay in Cuba, our comrade revolutionary leader will hold talks on bilateral relations between the parties, governments, and people of the two countries, comprehensive relations and cooperation, and on prevailing international issues. Our comrade revolutionary leader was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wodgerers, WPE Central Committee alternate Politburo member [as heard] and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other Central Committee Politburo members, Central Committee members, ministers, commissioners, and force commanders. Our comrade revolutionary leader was accompanied, among others, by Comrade Adis Tedla, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the National Planning Central Committee; Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, WPE Central Committee (?member) and secretary: Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and foreign minister; Comrade Mengistu Gemechu, WPE Central Committee member and special aide to the comrade secretary general.

Briefs

Deputy Agriculture Ministers Appointed— The provisional military government today appointed four comrades as deputy ministers. The comrades appointed as deputy ministers in the Ministry of Agriculture's four new sectors are: Comrade (Aklu Girgire), deputy minister for the Natural Resources and Protection Sector; Comrade Eshetu Mule, deputy minister for the expansion of the Basic Rural Development Sector; Comrade Mesfin Mekonen, deputy minister for the Organization of Cooperative Societies and Agricultural Extension Sector; and Comrade Gizaw Neguse, deputy minister for the livestock development sector. [Excerpt] [*Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 10 Dec 84 EA*]

KENYA

President Moi Addresses Nation on Jamhuri Day

EA122039 Nairobi KNA in English 1335 GMT 12 Dec 84

["Text" of the 12 December speech by President Moi on the occasion of the "21st Republic celebrations"]

[Text] Nairobi, December 12 (KNA) — As we celebrate this year's Jamhuri [Republic] Day, I feel obliged to send my warmest greetings and best wishes to every Kenyan family, and to those beyond our shores whose hearts are with us on this important occasion. I do so in recognition of the role that each one of us has played in building the united and peaceful nation that Kenya is today.

Today marks the twenty-first anniversary of that solemn day when the people of this country severed their last links with colonial oppression and bondage. Although this is a relatively short period in the life of a nation, we have much cause to say with pride, that we have come of age. The very fact of our assembly here, in a peaceful and joyous atmosphere, represents a vivid testimony of the true meaning of freedom and self-determination. The joy that radiates from your faces today is a living proof that our long and bitter struggle for independence was not in vain.

On attaining our freedom in 1963, we set out to fight four basic threats to our nationhood, which we identified to be hunger, poverty, ignorance and disease.

We did not have limitless resources with which to meet these challenges, but we had the will, the resolve and unity of purpose, to translate our hard-won uhuru into tangible development. It is fitting, therefore, that as we celebrate this great day, we should pause and reflect on the journey we have travelled during the past two decades and, above all, contemplate the challenges that lie ahead.

Our achievements in various spheres of nation-building can testify to the whole world that during our short history as a sovereign nation, we have demonstrated our ability and capacity to take charge of our own destiny.

It is not my intention today to enumerate all the achievements we have made, because I trust that everyone can clearly see the dramatic transformation that has taken place in our country since independence.

In the field of agriculture, we have gone a long way in promoting food production in order to eliminate hunger from our midst. In the last three years, we have succeeded in implementing some crucial elements of our national food policy, which enabled the country to achieve a measure of self-sufficiency in food. Unfortunately, this year we have had to deal with additional problems caused by adverse weather conditions. And in this kind of situation, the government had to seek a mix of short-term solutions, but which would also reinforce our overall long-term strategy of attaining food security.

In this regard, Kenyans will recall that I promised the nation, in June this year, that in spite of the serious drought situation, the government will do everything possible to ensure that no one suffers undue hardship. During the last four months, my government has imported over two hundred and ninety thousand metric tonnes of maize. We have had to find our own money, from our limited sources, to purchase ninety percent of this maize directly from the international market, while our friends assisted us with the remaining ten percent. Arrangements also included the importation of one hundred and ten thousand tonnes of wheat, forty five percent of which we obtained commercially. Some two

thousand tonnes of beans and one thousand eight hundred tonnes of milk powder have also been imported with the assistance of our friends from outside. This food has been effectively distributed to all corners of our republic, providing some of it as famine relief to families in area which were seriously affected by drought.

Our efforts to import more food will continue until the conditions improve, and we therefore have plans to import a additional two hundred and sixty thousand metric tonnes of food before April 1985. This will ensure that there is sufficient food until the present crop is harvested.

Undoubtedly, the drought has been an unusually difficult situation to deal with, and I wish to commend wananchi for the determined and mature manner they have cooperated in ensuring that available food reached every Kenyan. I am also encouraged by the effort our farmers have put in preparing the land and planting crops, but I also know that we are capable of doing a lot more than what I have seen during my visits to most districts in the past three months. Let us all endeavour to till the land to the best of our ability, utilize the available improved seeds to the full, and actively seek and heed the advice of agricultural experts on improved farming methods.

I now wish to turn, briefly, to industry, which has continued to play an important role in our economy. Today the industrial sector contributes seventeen percent of the gross national product, which pays for sixty percent of our total import bill. However, much remains to be done to further develop and strengthen our industries. It is now important that we improve the industrial base which we have developed by utilising idle capacity, Kenyanising industrial management where suitable local managers are available, replacing imported inputs by producing them locally, these are a few of the areas which we must improve upon to enhance the productivity of our industrial sector. Increased productivity would then lead to higher profits and better pay for the workers. It would also decrease the need for industries to seek over-protection and other favours from government.

Apart from agriculture and industry, I believe we have much to be proud of in the provision of social services. In education, for instance, we have continued to pursue balanced policies and programmes aimed at eliminating illiteracy through education expansion. The fact that education continues to claim a substantial portion of our annual budget is itself a clear demonstration of the importance we accord to this social service. The areas which we identified to be crucial in combating ignorance have been given priority and we have achieved a reasonable measure of success in their implementation.

At the same time, it has been found necessary, over the years, to review and modify our education system so that it is in tune with the changing needs of the society. One recent example is the introduction of the 8-4-4 system, which I am glad all wananchi have accepted and put in a lot of effort towards its implementation. The new system will emphasize scientific and practical subjects, with a view to producing young people who can easily be absorbed in either the modern sector wage employment or self-employment.

The provision of health services is another area which has always received special attention in our social development plans and programmes. We have always recognised that the improvement of the health of the population is an integral part of the overall development package. The provision of these services, and their equitable distribution, increases the reservoir of human resources that can be mobilized to create more national wealth. Wananchi have themselves contributed substantially, through harambee, to supplement government efforts in the provision of necessary facilities such as hospitals, health centres and dispensaries.

Provision of health and medical care is an expensive undertaking. My government has therefore re-adjusted its priorities in this area by putting more emphasis on preventive measures which will reduce the incidence of diseases and, therefore, the need for medical care. At the same time, more effort will be directed to improving the management of our medical institutions in terms of more rational personnel deployment and efficient distribution of drugs.

One vital area in the improvement of the welfare of our people is the supply of water. Of all the public services that the government renders as part of our basic needs development strategy, the provision of water is clearly one of the most important. Water is not only essential for human survival, it is also a vital infrastructural service upon which a whole range of economic and social activities depend, and a necessary ingredient in all forms of development. The provision of water, in our rural areas, cannot therefore, be regarded merely as a matter for protracted cost benefit calculations. It would therefore be very saddening for the government to fail to supply water to our people simply because wananchi are not able to pay for it. To this end, my government will in future continue to supply the necessary technical support required for the implementation and management of water supply with assistance in the form of grants and soft loans from our friends who are ready to supplement our own efforts. It is therefore not the intention of my government to continue relying on expensive external loans which demand that wananchi be made to pay water charges which they cannot afford.

In our effort to plan our development we must also work out an effective strategy of managing the increase of our population. It is evident that rapid population growth reinforces poverty and ill-health to both the mothers and children. We all have a duty to ensure that we bring into the world children who we are able to feed, clothe, educate and provide with adequate health care. The National Council for Population and Development has been instructed by the cabinet to prepare national guidelines on this important subject, which will be presented soon to our parliament for approval. The preparation of district-specific targets on acceptance rates is only nearly completed.

Over one billion shillings have been earmarked to intensify the education and information of our people and to provide adequate family planning services in our rural areas. I would like to see all our leaders adopt a more positive and determined attitude in this matter. What I would in particular like leaders to stress is the education of men and women in the rural areas. This is one aspect which has been proved, over the years, to have a great effect on the number of children being born. We should all appreciate that this programme is aimed at improving the living conditions of the

future generation. In concluding my today's comments in the area of immediate concern, I wish to remind our local authorities of the need to provide services to wananchi. It can readily be appreciated that the financial difficulties being faced by some of these authorities spring from the worsening of economic conditions due to world wide recession and the consequent decline in revenues. However, an addition to this unfavourable trend is the chronic financial mismanagement and the careless and deliberate squander of public funds, which is evident in those local authorities which have good sources of revenue.

To deal with this situation, the government has set up a new development committee which will coordinate financial management and budgetary systems for all local authorities. Also, the role of mayors and chairmen, as well as their deputies has now been clarified, leaving the performance of day-to-day functions of local authorities in the hands of the professional staff. These are some of the steps which have been taken to enable the proper functioning of these important institutions in the country. All of us will, from now on, expect a marked improvement in the running of their affairs. The country cannot afford to continue witnessing deliberate mismanagement or careless squandering of public funds.

I have so far touched upon various areas of national effort which we shall need to strengthen during the current phase of our development process.

The driving force behind all this must continue to be the ruling party-KANU, which has been at the forefront in the difficult path of developing our nation. The party has achieved much in fulfilling this role, but there have been a few individuals who have side-tracked, and put their own selfish motives before our national needs. Let me remind such people that the patience of peace-loving Kenyans has ran out. The ruling party will have no alternative but to fulfill our people's wishes, in throwing such people out of the mainstream of running our affairs, unless of course they make haste and joint the rest of us. And when we are compelled to take such action, such people will only have themselves to blame. My message to such people is clear. Kenya is united. We are one people, we are all of one Kenya tribe, we have one dynamic party, one government and one head of state.

And we shall certainly not hesitate to deal with anyone, no matter how rich or educated, who tries to disrupt our peace. I trust that this message has also reached those few, self styled Marxists, who have ran away from their responsibility of contributing to the development of their motherland and are instead looking for comfort and enjoyment in developed countries on the pretext of self imposed exile. Such people should be ashamed of betraying the African personality and seeking instead to live off the sweat of others. They must also realise that Kenyans understand their ill motives, and will never be fooled by cheap talk. Kenyans are politically mature, and they are fully prepared to defend, at any cost, their hard-worn uhuru.

When all Kenyans entrusted me with the leadership of this nation six years ago, I declared that I would continue to strengthen and defend all the fundamental principles upon which our nation was founded. I pledged to uphold the ideals of democracy, social justice and human dignity. I also stated that my leadership would always spring from the will of the people. It is my firm belief that the creation of a just and progressive society must always emerge through a partnership between the people and their government.

Kenyans are also aware that I have on many occasions reiterated that detention of any person under the provision of the preservation of public security act is a measure that my government would want to apply as a last resort and action is only taken in order to maintain peace, order and stability of our nation. It has also always been my wish and intention to lift the detention measure on the individuals involved as soon as it is established that they have reformed, and each detainees case is reviewed from time to time.

I also want Kenyans to know that while reviewing such cases, the first and foremost objective is to release the people concerned, in the hope that they will have seen the need of joining the rest of the Kenyans in the nation building effort, because our main concern as Kenyans should always be directed towards developing a peaceful and prosperous future for our youth. With this objective in mind, I have today decided to release those detainees who have shown signs of reform and I do expect them to start a new chapter in co-operating with other Kenyans to build a future that would be beneficial to all our children. I do also hope that these people do now understand clearly that negative politics has no place in the hearts of Kenyans.

Those other prisoners who have been released today before completion of their sentences are expected to have reformed and that they will do everything possible to respect the laws of our country. This can be achieved by following the example of the law-abiding majority of other Kenyans who are concentrating on the nation building.

Kenyans will recall that in July last year I found it necessary to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry into some very serious allegations involving the conduct of Mr Charles Njonjo. I followed this procedure in recognition of our democratic system and the relevant provisions in our constitution and the law which provides for the rights of every individual. The inquiry was conducted publicly, and all parties concerned were given a fair hearing. The exercise involved considerable amount of energy, time and money — but it was necessary to carry it out in order to establish the truth. In this connection, I wish to record my appreciation to the commissioners and their officials for the mature and professional manner in which they conducted this inquiry.

The commissions have now completed their work and have handed over their report to me. I have carefully studied this report and have come to the conclusion that Kenyans should be given an opportunity to read for themselves the findings of the inquiry. I have therefore directed that the report should be published and made available to the public.

In any case, I want Kenyans to know that I have found it sad to note that the findings of the commission have confirmed all the allegations made against Mr Njonjo — except with regard to the allegation connecting him with the convening of the Rungiri Presbyterian Church of East Africa prayer meeting of 12th July 1983 and the allegation that he arrogated to himself the duties

and powers of the president. The confirmed allegations relate to a number of issues concerning the conduct and activities of Mr Njonjo, which any peace-loving and patriotic Kenyan would not be associated with. Obviously, on the basis of the commissions findings, all Kenyans would expect my government to take further action on the matter. I have carefully considered the matter and taken into account the history and performance of Mr Njonjo for the whole period since independence, and it has become quite clear to me that he had all along endeavoured to serve the country faithfully, until sometime in 1980 when he started developing and entertaining misguided political ambitions. I have also not lost sight of the possibility that he may have been misled by a few of his foreign friends.

It is also clear from the evidence given at the inquiry that Mr Njonjo had a number of collaborators, to whom the findings of the commissioners should also apply. However, considering his age and total life in the public service, I have decided to pardon him on many of the confirmed allegations. On the other hand, I find it morally improper to forgive him for misappropriating public funds belonging to the poor and disabled Kenyans. I have therefore directed that Mr Njonjo must pay back all funds belonging to the Kikuyu Constituency Development Fund which he converted to his own use. He must also refund all the money belonging to the Association of the Physically Disabled which he had converted to the Kikuyu Constituency Fund and eventually to his own use.

It must however be quite clear that the pardon I have granted Mr Njonjo does not mean that I will in future not take any action against him and/or his collaborators should he or any one of them continue to engage in activities which are against the interests of our country.

As I have already stated, I have the mandate from Kenyans to manage the affairs of this nation and must maintain a stable and prosperous nation — in which we and our children can live with confidence about the future. I have never been convinced that all weaknesses of people can only be corrected by imprisonment or detention. However, I do hope that this particular inquiry has served as a lesson to some other persons who tend to allow themselves to fall victims of misguided ambitions. I would also like to make it quite clear that this pardon is not extended to Mr Njongo's expulsion from the ruling party — KANU.

Perhaps, I should once again remaind the few disgruntled individuals that what Kenyans are seeking to achieve is nothing more, and certainly nothing less, than the fundamental national goals that have been articulated in successive manifestos of our ruling party KANU, the sessional paper number ten of 1965 on African socialism, the resolutions of the various national leaders conferences and the values evolved in our parliament. And, therefore, in a nutshell, the efforts that my government has made towards the creation of a more disciplined, equitable and forward-looking society have been in pursuit of what the people themselves have decided.

In talking about our national goals, I consider it appropriate to say a few words about national productivity and the need for an efficient, dedicated and hardworking civil service. You will all agree with me that each and every Kenyan is only able to enjoy an income which must be part of the total national wealth. The ability of the nation to enjoy higher levels of consumption is itself determined by the individual contribution of usd all. We must not also forget that the civil service plays an important part in the overall development of our country.

Over the years, our civil service has given a good account of itself and can, in fact, be credited with some of the major breakthroughs that we have made in nation-building. There are, of course, a few within its ranks who have become unproductive and a liability to the country. As I have said many times before, we have no room for such people and, in the public interest, my government has already commenced action towards their removal.

On the whole, civil servants have done a creditable job and I would urge them to not only continue in that spirit, but also to strive further in serving wananchi with total dedication throughout the country.

My government is of course aware that a good civil service must be supported by appropriate incentives so as to sustain its morale. In this connection I am aware that despite the recommendations of the civil service review committee of 1980 regarding regular reviews of civil service remuneration, no such review has taken place in the last four years. However, we all appreciate that the economy has been going through a very difficult period and it is only recently that we have experienced a modest improvement. This has naturally affected the economy's capacity to bear increases in wages. The prospects for the immediate future are equally not very promising, especially in the light of the heavy expenditure we are incurring in feeding the nation during the drought period.

However, I believe there is a case for the country to consider the welfare of civil servants so that they can in turn play their part in creating more wealth for the nation. I have therefore directed that the civil service salaries should now be reviewed all round.

As a further incentive to sustain morale and strengthen team spirity within the civil service, I have directed the attorney-general and the chief secretary to arrange for the formation of a welfare association for civil servants with branches throughout the country.

On the wider scene, I must, on this occasion say a few words concerning the new chapter that African has entered into after the 20th OAU summit meeting held recently in Addis Ababa. A great statesman, and true son of Africa, my brother and colleague Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, was unanimously chosen to steer our continent to great heights of progress and prosperity. Having myself led the organization for two years, I feel Kenya has much to offer in solidifying our unity and creating a strong and prosperous Africa. I klnow that I speak with the support of all Kenyans in telling the prophets of doom, wherever they may be, that Africa will not allow herself to be derailed by the selfish motives of outside forces, however powerful those forces might be.

As I have often stated, Kenya will continue to support all the liberation movements in the southern part of our continent. We

will not allow anyone to divert our determination to help our brothers in Namibia so that they may also live in peace and dignity. The world should know that no quantity or sophistication of nuclear weapons, or any super-power manipulation, will deter us from helping our brothers and sisters, in South Africa, to join the rest of mankind, in enjoying their God-given human rights. And let me assure those who may still think that we are full of talk and no action, that they will not have to wait for long to witness an emancipation of the people of that part of our continent.

Finally, my dear countrymen, I wish to remind all of you that in the final analysis, we have no one else to rely on, in our determination to build our country. Let us all, therefore, enter into the next phase of our development with dedication. Let us all join forces to root out corruption, nepotism, deshonesty, drunkenness, and all other anti-social and unpatriotic practices. These are the enemies which prevent us from eliminating poverty, hunger, illiteracy and disease. These evils contradict our philosophy of peace, love and unity and we must, therefore, remove them from our midst for the sake of the future progress of our nation. This is the least we can do in the name of posterity.

Thank you.

CHAD

Habre Returns From Franco-African Summit Meeting

AB122156 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The head of state arrived in Ndjamena a few moments ago from Bujumbura, where he attended the Franco-African summit. The Chadian president explained the situation prevailing in Chad and the said that Libyan troops are still in the north of the country.

Further on Overflights by French Planes

AB121733 Paris AFP in French 1528 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 12 Dec (AFP) — Two French "Jaguar" fighters and one KC-135 carrier flew over a part of the Chadian territory yesterday, a reliable source disclosed in Ndjamena. The French Defense Ministry announced it in a communique published at noon in Paris.

The three planes were seen by Chadian soldiers. They were flying at high altitude above the city of Ati, 450 km east of Ndjamena. A French source also disclosed that the mission of these planes was unknown. The same source believes it possible that these planes were on an observation mission in northern Chad, "near or above" the Libyan Army's positions. This operation, it was further stated, could be in response to the flight last week by Libyan fighters over the Chadian cities of Monou and Ito, controlled by governmental forces.

CONGO

Mauritania's Deposed Leader Arrives in Brazzaville

AB121720 Paris AFP in French 1705 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 Dec (AFP) — Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, Mauritanian head of state who was deposed in a coup d'etat on Wednesday afternoon, has arrived in Brazzaville, according to the Congolese radio 1600 GMT newscast monitored in Kinshasa.

The deposed president left Bujumbura, where he attended the Franco-African summit, on the plane that took his Congolese counterpart, Denis Sassou Nguesso back home, the radio pointed out.

ZAIRE

Territorial Administration Cadres To Face Sanctions

AB131035 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0805 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 Dec (AZAP) — Those cadres of the Department of Territorial Administration who were members of regional delegations invited to the swearing-in ceremony of the MPR chairman and who have not yet returned to their work without having prior authorization from their superiors, may face administrative sanctions as stipulated in the civil service statutes, a communique from the Department of Territorial Administration has said, [words indistinct] the persons concerned may even be considered deserters.

BENIN

Kerekou Returns From Lagos Summit, Comments

AB121247 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The four-nation summit meeting has ended in Lagos. The heads of state of Ghana and Togo, and President Kerekou, who were the guests of the Nigerian Government, have returned to their respective countries.

President Kerekou, who returned to Cotonou early this afternoon, expressed satisfaction over the success of this conference. President Kerekou spoke on the outcome of the Lagos conference:

[Begin Kerekou recording] The delegation of our revolutionary state and party has returned from Lagos where it participated in the deliberations of the four-nation conference which grouped the heads of state of Nigeria, Togo, Ghana, and our country, the People's Republic of Benin. During this quadripartite summit, the first of its kind, our discussions centered on issues of security and relations of good neighborliness, which fall within the framework of the consistent application of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the seventh ordinary conference of heads of state and government of ECOWAS. We must therefore examine, adopt, and ratify three agreements — an extradition agreement, an agreement on cooperation in the field of criminal police, and an agreement on mutual and administrative assistance in the areas of customs, trade, and immigration.

In fact, we all placed special emphasis on the urgent need to create favorable conditions for the effective application of these three agreements in our respective countries in order to give a meaning to the historic measures that we took in Lagos on Monday, 10 December 1984. We believe that the provisions of the treaty on extradition and criminal investigations will permit a better coordination of actions of our various appropriate services to effectively fight against crime. This cooperation is indispensable, and, if we are able to achieve this, it will undoubtedly restore the confidence of our working masses in the cities and rural areas which deeply aspire for freedom, justice, security, peace, and social progress.

Concerning the agreement on mutual and administrative assistance in the areas of customs, trade, and immigration, nobody is ignorant of its importance to our countries which are facing the serious effects of the world crisis which are becoming more and more unbearable. Our states have taken a bold step with the signing of such an agreement, because this will ensure the development of trade between our four states and also in the subregion. We must implement this treaty in order to quickly remove the obstacles which presently prevent the free movement of persons and goods in our subregion.

We also discussed in particular issues of common interest to the People's Republic of Benin and the Federal Republic of Nigeria. We seriously examined ways and means to make our bilateral relations more dynamic. In this regard, we stressed the importance for the Benin-Nigeria joint commission on border demarcation to resume its activities. Regarding our two joint enterprises, namely the [name indistinct] Cement Company and the Save Sugar Company, we have decided to accord them the needed attention in order to improve their activities.

I can therefore affirm that the quadripartite meeting of heads of state of Ghana, Nigeria, Togo, and Benin recorded great successes for our peoples and countries.

BURKINA

Sankara Discusses Cooperation With FRG Official

AB112150 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] The excellent nature of the relations between Burkina and the FRG was at the center of discussions that the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] held this morning with Mr Laeng, the FRG secretary of state at the Ministry for Economic Cooperation. [name and title as heard]

During an interview with the press after the audience, Mr Laeng disclosed that the agricultural sector, which is of great interest to our country, and the development of the Kompienga hydroelectric dam, were also discussed. The West German minister also disclosed that the FRG will support Burkina Faso in its development efforts.

Protocol of Understanding Signed With Canada

AB112245 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Canada and our country this morning signed a protocol of understanding. This protocol of understanding, which is the third phase of the Vegetable Protection Project, is aimed at reinforcing the administrative and technical structures of the directorate of the Vegetable Protection and Management Board.

According to this protocol of understanding, the Canadian Government grants Burkina Faso financial assistance in the form of a subsidy to the tune of 20 million Canadian dollars or approximately 7.14 billion CFA francs for the implementation of the above-mentioned project.

This gesture testified to the willingness and the clear desire of the Canadian authorities to further strengthen the relations of cooperation existing between the two countries. To this effect, the comrade minister of foreign relations and cooperation, on behalf of the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, the government, and people of Burkina Faso, expressed deep gratitude for this heavy and appreciable assistance which will undeniably contribute to the socioeconomic development of our country.

The protocol of understanding was signed for Burkina Faso by Comrade Basil Guissoud, the minister of foreign relations and cooperation, while Andre Gingrad, the principal director for the Sahel program of the Canadian Agency for International Development, signed for Canada.

IVORY COAST

Habre Party Committee Established in Abidjan

AB121138 Paris AFP in French 0844 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Abidjan, 12 Dec (AFP) — A regional committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution (UNIR, in power in Chad) for Ivory Coast has just been created (?in Abidjan) according to a communique of that organization which reached AFP on Tuesday evening.

The constitutive meeting of this committee was held on 6 December in Ivory Coast's economic capital under the chairmanship of Mahamat Seid Farah, a member of UNIR's Executive Bureau, the communique specified. The secretary general of the committee is Gabdibe Passore Ouadjiri, who is assisted by nine other members.

Observers have noted that Ivory Coast has always supported the legitimacy of Hissein Habre's regime in Chad. Moreover, it was learned from reliable sources on Tuesday evening that other cells of UNIR could be created in West Africa.

LIBERIA

Alleged Coup Plotters Reveal Overthrow Plans

AB130955 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Two of the alleged terrorists who were involved in the 3 November gunfire in Sinkor yesterday reportedly revealed that they really came to Liberia from a neighboring state to overthrow the Government of Liberia. On 9 November, the Government of Liberia announced that the joint security forces had foiled a plot hatched by terrorists from abroad to destabilize the state and destroy the Liberian people.

Making their confession at a press conference, the brain behind the alleged episode, Edmond Al Johnson, 27, said he was motivated to effect a bloodless coup because he was unconvinced about the sincerity of the government to return the sovereign power to the people of Liberia. He further said he had heard many sorrowful stories about the sufferings of the people and felt it was his duty as a patriotic citizen to relieve them of the alleged sufferings. Mr Johnson also revealed that in order to effect the overthrow of the government, he initially traveled to several African countries to meet with their leaders and solicit arms to accomplish his mission.

He said he first traveled to Ghana to meet head of state Jerry Rawlings but was unable to meet him. Johnson said while in Ghana, he met the charge d'affaires of Burkina Faso, (Nasa Jamir), and explained to the diplomat that he wanted to meet head of state Thomas Sankara to help him diplomatically resolve the untenable state of affairs in Liberia. He told Mr (Jamir) that he, Johnson, knew that President Sankara could persuade CIC [Commander in Chief] Doe to (?bring) the democratic process to the level of the masses by allowing the people to have an active forum which would discuss policy, as the People's Defense Committee in Burkina Faso. Johnson dislosed that he traveled to Burkina Faso to meet President Sankara, but it did not materialize. He, however, returned to Ghana where Mr (Jamir) gave him a letter to meet that country's foreign minister in New York, but the request was turned down. [sentence as heard] He said after experiencing failures in his shuttles, he met (Jehu) Richardson, son-in-law of the late President Tolbert, on his plan, but was advised of the dangers of the mission and the implication it could have if it failed. Johnson, however, revealed that Richardson gave him $5,000 for passage and told him that his friend, (Tong Kegg), son-in-law of the late President Tolbert, who was in Liberia, could help him with 30 men for the operation. He said part of the money from Richardson was used to purchase arms which he and Woodhouse transported in a 19-inch color televsion to Monrovia. [sentence as heard]

For his part, the other terrorist, William Woodhouse, said he first met Mr Johnson in 1980, who informed him of his intention to overthrow the military government and give the country back to the people. He disclosed that earlier this year, Johnson informed him that plans were finalized for the execution of the mission and that he had been promised more than $300,000. Woodhouse said Johnson told him that he had contacted a Liberian in the Ivory Coast who would give 50 men for the operation. He also disclosed that Johnson gave him $500 for his wife and $200 for his father, who was sick with cancer.

MALI

PRC Vice Premier Tian Jiyun Leaves Bamako

AB112230 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] PRC Vice Premier Tian Jiyun left Bamako this morning after a 3-day visit to our country. He was seen off by Interior Minister Abderhamane Maiga, who was accompanied by various political and administrative personalities of our country. Prior to his departure for Liberia, Mr Jiyun told our reporter, Yacouba Doumbia, that his visit to Mali was a success.

[Begin recording] [Tian in Chinese fading into French translation] My colleagues and I have ended our visit to Mali and this visit was a success. During our stay in your country, the government and the people of Mali accorded us a very warm and friendly reception. Despite his various duties, His Excellency President Moussa Traore agreed to receive us and during our talks we exchanged viewes on the strengthening of relations between our two countries. We had very cordial discussions and I am anxious to express to him my gratitude. We are convinced that after this visit the relations of friendship between China and Mali will enter a new phase.

[Doumbia] Mr Vice Premier, in your opinion, what are the results of this 3-day visit to Mali?

[Tian] The visit was a total success. We discussed ways and means to further strengthen economic cooperation between the two countries and we succeeded in reaching agreements which will be implemented under good conditions. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Buhari Receives Outgoing Sudanese Envoy

AB121236 Lagos NAN in English 0940 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Lagos, Dec 11 (NAN)— The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, today received in audience the outgoing Sudanese ambassador in Nigeria, Mr Kamal el-Amin, and expressed the wish that the trust and cooperation between Nigeria and Sudan would continue.

The head of state said that the two countries had long ethnic and cultural ties and wished the ambassador well in his new assignment. Ambassador el-Amin praised the Federal Military Government and said he was particularly impressed with WAI [War on Indiscipline Campaign] and that he had enjoyed his 15 months stay in Nigeria.

NUJ Appeal Against 'Decree 4' Dismissed

AB121240 Lagos NAN in English 0938 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Lagos, Dec. 11 (NAN)— The appeal court today in Lagos dismissed the appeal filed by the Nigeria Union of Journalists (NUJ) challenging the decision of a lower court on the legality of Decree 4.

In his ruling, Mr Justice Nnaemeka Agu, upheld the judgment of the lower court that the NUJ had no "locus standi" to institute any legal action on behalf of members of the union. Mr Justice Agu said that those who could challenge the decree in court were Tunde Thompson and Nduka Irabori, whose individual rights had been infringed upon by the legislation of the decree. He did not, however, award any cost against the appellant.

Details on Extradition Treaty Released

AB122202 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] More details on the extradition treaty signed by Nigeria and three other African countries, Ghana, Togo, and Benin, have been released in Lagos. In a preamble, the four contracting countries said that they were prompted by a common desire to work in peace, security, solidarity, and harmony for the economic, social, and cultural development of their countries.

The treaty provides, among other things, that extradition will be granted in respect of persons accused of crimes or offenses punishable by the laws of the contracting parties for at least 2 years' imprisonment. Extradition will also be granted in respect of persons who have been convicted by the requested state for extradition offenses whether they have served part of their sentences or not. Requests for extradition will, however, be refused if the time limit for the action or sentence has expired under the legislation of the requesting or requested state at the time of receipt of the application. Similarly, extradition will not be granted if the request is to prosecute or punish a person on account of his race, religion, or political opinion.

Commentary on Summit Agreements

AB122230 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] One of the factors that contribute to the economic woes of countries bordering the West African subregion is economic sabotage, which is characterized by large-scale smuggling activities, illegal currency trafficking, and crime. Disturbingly indeed, these nefarious acts strike across the borders and in effect impede trade and generate growing fears of insecurity. In the past, several efforts have been made by individual countries to counter the social vices, but the gains recorded fall short of expectations. It may be asserted that lack of meaningful cooperation and security among the countries in West Africa over the years largly accounted for the slow pace of economic development in the subregion.

But the deteriorating situation in the region cannot go on unchecked, and this is what has prompted the two ministerial level meetings of two Anglophone and two Francophone countries in the ECOWAS community in this capital in August and November this year. Initially, the meeting was to iron out primary differences and fears working against mutual cooperation and find solutions to common problems. There was no gainsaying that the ministerial assemblies of Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, and Benin culminated in draft treaties which could be described as a major landmark in ensuring cordial relations among the four West African states.

It is pertinent that less than a month after the drafting of the treaties, the heads of Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, and Benin met in Lagos early this week to give their blessings to the draft documents. By so doing, the heads of state of the four neighboring countries have demonstrated their concern for improving the living standard of their people, but have also shown their commitments to the economic and political stability in the subregion. In all, three treaties on extradition, criminal investigation cooperation, as well as mutual administrative assistance in matters relating to customs, trade, and immigration were ratified. But most important is the three treaties are complementary and are internal designs to raise security and peace by checking trafficking in arms and ammunition, currency, drugs, and narcotics, to mention just a few. Secondly, each of the treaties has specified levels of cooperation between the four countries. For example, the criminal investigation cooperation treaty says that the competent security agencies of the contracting parties should assist in searching for persons involved in ordinary law crimes (?in) any of the four countries.

The extradition treaty, on the other hand, empowers the contracting parties to hand over to each other a fugitive on reciprocal basis. By and large, the treaties are significant in many ways. It will no doubt solidify and enhance cooperation among the four countries. It will also promote the security of the citizens, as well as strengthen solidarity and peaceful coexistence. Of greater importance is the achievement and acceptance of the heads of state of Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, and Benin that the treaties binding the four countries cannot be misconstrued or seen as creating another subregional economic integration within the

ECOWAS community. The signing of the treaties has therefore given brighter hopes for speedy normalizing of trade agreements among ECOWAS countries and perhaps the development of a common market in West Africa. However, it is the actual implementation of the treaty that would test the sincerity and truth of Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, and Benin. That is to say that the level of cooperation and security within the borders of the four countries in the near future depends on how those entrusted with implementing the contractual agreements go about it. Nigeria's head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, stated this to the others while opening the summit, and he declared, and I quote: Our experience in the last few years has underlined the need for closer cooperation between our customs, police, and other law enforcement officers if we are to succeed in combating the evil deeds and deliberate mischief of some unpatriotic elements in all our respective states.

SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

GRANMA Interviews Cooperation Minister on Aid

PA130157 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Dec 84

["Station commentary"]

[Text] Cuba is providing internationalist aid to dozens of underdeveloped countries. The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is one of those countries. It is a small nation, made up of two islands bearing precisely those names. The islands are located 82 miles from each other. This country is located closer to the equator than almost any other country in the world. In this country, 100,000 people live in an area of 971 sq. km. This area is three times larger than the now suffering island of Grenada, or two times smaller than the Cuban Isla de la Juventud.

The Sao Tome economy is based on agricultural products such as cacao, bananas, and malanga. Cuban advisers have gone to Sao Tome and Principe to provide assistance in the fields of medicine, education, sports, agriculture, and fishing, as well as to give advice on matters such as planning and economics.

Currently, in the former Portuguese colony, one out of every three doctors is Cuban. Referring to the Cuban medical personnel, the Sao Tome Cooperation Minister Carlos Alberto Pires Tiny told *GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW* that they are now receiving medical personnel who are young but experienced. The Sao Tome minister said that the fact is that in his country a Cuban surgeon has no one to turn to for consultation. For that reason the surgeons must be highly qualified. Truthfully, he added, they are efficient professionals.

The Sao Tome and Principe officials feel that the Cuban cooperation has a special place among all received aid, since it began shortly after their independence as a concrete way to meet the needs of that African nation which became free from Portuguese colonialism in 1975.

During the interview with *GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW*, Cooperation Minister Pires Tiny said that the most important aspect of the Cuban cooperation is the help his country is receiving in the training of medical and technical personnel. In that respect, the minister quoted an old proverb that says: If you are hungry I can give you a fish, but I can also teach you how to fish. The latter is much better, Pires Tiny said. He then added: The training of our personnel there in Cuba is the most important element of the aid that the Cubans are giving us.

Currently some 300 Sao Tome students are in Cuba studying different fields and specialties, basically public health, fishing, education, agriculture, livestock, construction, economics, law, and journalism.

Speaking about health again, Minister Pires Tiny said that in recent years an assitance program had been implemented to organize and improve public health based on modern and practical principles. So far, we have obtained considerable improvements in health care for Sao Tome citizens, Pires Tiny said.

Regarding the extent of the aid, Cuban aid to Sao Tome and Principe has become the most important assistance that that African nation receives. The aid involves not only diverse economic fields such as agriculture, livestock development, fisheries, and construction, but also journalism, broadcasting, television, planning, and trade. Thus, Cuba is fulfilling, as it does in other dozens of countries, its inescapable internationalist duty based on humane, solidaristic, and disinterested cooperation.

SENEGAL

Army Contingent Returns From Southern Lebanon

AB122155 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The Senegalese Army this morning celebrated the return of the Senegalese contingent from southern Lebanon. They are Sembat 11 and 12-N whose return marks the end of the presence of our troops in that country. The ceremony was chaired by Medoune Fall, minister of the Armed Forces. Also present at the ceremony was General Joseph Tavares da Souza, chief of Army General Staff.

SIERRA LEONE

DPRK Delegation Discusses Joint Projects

AB121238 Paris AFP in English 0717 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Freetown, Dec 12 (AFP) -- A three-man economic delegation from North Korean started talks here yesterday on joint-venture projects to be undertaken by the North Korean Manufacturing Company (NKMC) [title as received] and Sierra Leone. The talks were reported to center on the supply of water pumps to arid areas of Sierra Leone. The delegations were also discussing the setting up of a maize farm, a chicken-processing plant and a factory to make plastics for export to Guinea and Liberia.

ANGOLA

Communique Issued on Loan, PRC Trade Relations

MB131027 Luanda ANGOP in French 1600 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Luanda, 12 Dec (ANGOP) — Angola and China have shown their interest in increasing their trade relations based on a trade agreement signed last June and the Chinese Government's agreement to extend a loan to Angola valuing 50 million yuans.

According to the final communique, issued at the end of the talks that started on 5 December between the Angolan delegation led by Ismael Martins, minister of external trade, and the Chinese delegation led by Zheng Toubin, vice minister for economic affairs, the People's Republic of Angola expressed the wish to receive farm products from the People's Republic of China, such as corn seed and rice for experimental planting in Angola.

China is engaged in meeting the Angolan request for the next year. The communique also says Angola will send a team of technicians to China at the beginning of 1985 to learn about small agricultural equipment, instruments, and other goods that could be sold in Angola during the agricultural campaign, as well as to study possible cooperation in the agricultural sector.

With regard to industry, the Angolan party expressed the desire for China to participate in the rehabilitation of production units and factories such as the Nelito Soares and Comandante Bula factories, Dimavest clothing factory, and plastic and matches factories. The document underlines that Angola has invited the interested Chinese companies to take part in supplying equipment and services for the production of pencils.

On the heavy industry, the Angolan party has shown great interest in cooperating with China in the rehabilitation of small and medium enterprises which manufacture manual agricultural implements and light metallurgical instruments.

China, in turn, has asked the Angolan authorities to supply data on the target enterprises so it may analyze the situation. Once the analysis is made, China will send specialists next year to work with Angolan specialists to identify concrete projects.

The communique also mentions an Angolan proposal for an analysis of a technical agreement between the National Bank of Angola and China, which was given to the Chinese vice premier minister for economic affairs by the Angolan minister of external trade.

The Chinese leader was received in audience by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and left Luanda on Sunday. He also met Lopo do Nascimento, Angolan minister of planning; Ismael Martins, minister of external trade; and Carlos Fernandes, the state secretary for cooperation. The visit of the Chinese minister follows one made to China last June by Ismael Martins.

MOZAMBIQUE

FPLM Cites Recent Successes Against 'Armed Bandits'

MB120737 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Throughout the country in the last 6 months of this year, the Mozambique Armed Forces killed 1,131 armed bandits and destroyed 101 enemy camps. During the same period, 225 armed bandits were made prisoners and the following captured: 310 light weapons, 4 mortars, 24 radio receivers [estacoes de radio], a large quantity of ammunition, and other war materiel. The Mozambique Armed Forces operations during this period resulted in the freeing of over 4,000 civilians who were forced to live with the enemy.

This information was given at a recent FPLM general staff meeting chaired by Colonel General Marcos Mabote in Maputo. Besides provincial commanders, officials from the ministries of interior and security also took part in the meeting, which examined the main activities of the Mozambique Armed Forces during this semester, particularly with regard to the struggle against the armed banditry.

In his closing session speech, read on 8 December, the chief of general staff appealed to the Armed Forces to further strengthen their organization and combat readiness to speed up the final defeat of the armed bandits. Although terror, sabotage, crime, and violence in general have not been completely eliminated, we feel that we have made decisive advances in dismantling armed reactionaries in the national territory, Col Gen Sebastiao Mabote said.

Taking into account that the Mozambique Armed Forces have a great responsibility in defending the people's gains and preserving the independence, sovereignty, and the territorial integrity of the country, the meeting focused on three main areas: improving the organization of all political-military activities, increasing responsibility and control at all levels, and giving maximum attention to training officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers to successfully carry out their mission and duties. The chief of general staff underlined that, and we quote, the future of our country depends on our effort, our commitment, and patriotism, unquote.

Various speeches made at the meeting underlined the importance of a close liaison between the Armed Forces and the people. It was noted that the people's mobilization, which is a unique aspect of the FPLM tradition, should be followed by concrete action which reflects the people's total involvement.

In his closing speech, Col Gen Sebastiao Mabote underlined the need for an intransigent fight against all forms of despotism, abuse of power, rape, and violation of people's property by our Army. We must assist the people in solving their problems and they should feel that we are their protectors, the chief of general staff said. He also appealed for the rigorous respect of the people's property and the need for good behavior in general to reestablish a climate of confidence and unity between the defense and security forces and civilians.

Renamo Sabotage Cuts Electricity to Beira

MB130851 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Mozambican officials say Beira, the second biggest city in the country, has been without electricity for the past week because of sabotage by the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement. A report from Maputo says Renamo saboteurs have destroyed two power pylons about 120 kilometers south of Beira (?linking) the city with the hydroelectric plant at Ruvuri on the River Sabi.

The report says that since Wednesday last week, only essential services, such as the hospital, have been supplied with electricity by a local generator that can only provide 10 percent of Beira's needs. At the beginning of this month the capital, Maputo, was without electricity for a week after the Renamo movement sabotaged cables linking the city to the South African power station at Komatipoort.

NAMIBIA

Mbanderu Council Votes To Resist Conscription

MB121026 Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] The Mbanderu Council has come out against the compulsory military registration of all Namibian males between 17 and 54, saying the South African Governments will have to provide more jails to cope with the Mbanderu men who will refuse to do national service.

The leader of the council, Chief Munjuku Nguvauva, said in a statement the council had unanimously decided that its members would not register. Chief Nguvauva said when the previous registration measures were announced for the SWA Territory Force, under Major-General Charles Lloyd, he had declared that Mbanderu men would not take part in the registration.

"The South African Government must provide more jails for the Mbanderu sons rather than they should do national service," Chief Nguvauva said in the statement. He asked, against who should his people fight and who should they defend?

He said Gen Lloyd had said that SWAPO was a political party like any other in the country. "If SWAPO is an ordinary political party, striving for the independence of this country, I will never allow my people to fight against SWAPO. I will never allow the Mbanderus to hinder SWAPO's task," Chief Nguvauva said.

SOUTH AFRICA

President Criticizes U.S., Russian 'Interference'

MB130822 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0819 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Stellenbosch, Dec 13, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today sharply criticized the "selfish" interference of the two superpowers, Russia and America, in the affairs of South and southern Africa, blaming them and others for the putting Africa on the road to regression and collapse.

"At the moment we are receiving a whole lot of advice from the international community on how to run our own affairs and that of southern Africa," he said at a Stellenbosch University graduation ceremony.

"The big superpowers — Russia and America — are writing out many recipes for us. But it is precisely their interference, and that of others, with Africa, for selfish purposes, that has brought the continent to the road of regression and collapse," Mr Botha said.

"Which example in Africa would they hold up as worthy of imitation? How many of Africa's people must still die of starvation [as received]." Russia propagated "heavenly" communism as the solution, but this "heaven" was protected against freedom with barbed wire barriers and the wall of shame (Skandmuur) in Germany.

"The American superpower also has a lot to say about us," Mr Botha said. But "no quiet diplomacy or shouting at us will prevent us from seeking the path of justice with the maintenace of civilized values for our country and its people," he said. "We will take the decisions ourselves."

Fugitives Leave Consulate; Officials Comment

2 Arrested Leaving Consulate

MB121800 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Reports from Durban indicate that at least one of the two former refugees in the British Consulate arrested earlier this afternoon may face charges of treason. The wife of Mr Archie Gumede, told SAPA that she thought her husband would be charged with high treason. Mr Gumede and Mr Paul David were arrested when they tried to leave the building. A third refugee, Mr Billy Nair, was allowed to go free.

A police spokesman in Pretoria has confirmed the arrest of the two, and said that they will appear in court tomorrow. Our Durban news staff reports that hundreds of people gathered in Durban's Field and West Streets from about 1400 this afternoon. The crowd cheered wildly as the three men left the building shortly after 1500 this evening.

While security police escorted Mr Gumede and Mr David away, Mr Nair was carried off on the shoulders of waiting supporters. SAPA says there was a strong police presence outside the consulate. No incidents were reported.

Speaking at a news conference before leaving the building, Mr Nair said it was the withdrawal of the orders for their redetention that had prompted their voluntary exit. He added that they were fully aware of possible charges that were awaiting them, and they were prepared to face the consequences. Asked about their experience during their say, Mr Nair said it was evident that the British authorities were pressuring them to leave.

Botha, British Envoy React

MB121959 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] In Pretoria, both Mr Patrick Moberly, the British ambassador, and Mr Pik Botha, the South African minister of foreign affairs, have reacted to today's events in Durban.

[Begin recording in English][Moberly] Well, it is a relief that the long sit-in is over. We always said that the men in the Consulate should leave of their own free will, and that is how it has ended, but it has been a long 3 months.

[Unidentified reporter] But in the past 48 hours you have exerted some pressure on these people. Could you not have done it earlier?

[Moberly] We made it plain from the outset that we would like them to leave, but that they must make up their minds, and we have said that throughout, and we have said it again just in this last day or two.

[Reporter] Was eviction ever considered?

[Moberly] We had said from the beginning that it was our wish that they should leave voluntarily, and I am glad that that is how it was.

[Reporter] Mr Ambassador, how soon can the Consulate assume normal affairs?

[Moberly] Well, the sooner the better, from our point of view. After all, the work at the Consulate has been disrupted all this long time. It should be looking after British subjects, British businessmen, and so on, and it has been hampered in that way, so we are very glad it can get back to normal, and I hope very soon. [end English recording]

[Begin recording] [Botha] I think we can all feel satisfied. It is a pity that the affair continued so long, but now is not the time to ask ourselves what should or should not have happened. The demonstration there has now ended, they have left, and I welcome that.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Botha, was there any international pressure on South Africa to withdraw the Section 28 detention orders?

[Botha] The South African Government remained determined not to bow to pressure. If we had wanted to bow to pressure, we would have done so earlier. The minister of law and order has certain powers under Section 28 and other sections of the Internal Security Act, and in no regard did he give in to pressure. I repeat, if we wanted to give in under pressure from all the actions, all the present international activities and opposition, and all the actions in Washington and the United States — of which our people are surely aware — if we had wanted to give in, we could have done so earlier.

Anyone who claims that is so, does not know what he is talking about. We have suffered a good deal of damage internationally, precisely because we were not prepared to give in to foreign pressure. In other words, the opposite is the truth, and the facts of events overseas proves that if we had wanted to give in, we would have done so earlier. We remained determined.

The internal security situation was the decisive factor, and my colleague of law and order applied the law. In an overheated climate he had the right, and probably the duty, to remove people from an overheated climate, and to reconsider the situation when the climate had changed. All that he did was to carry out a South African law.

UK's Rifkind, Others Comment

MB130807 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] The two Consulate dissidents arrested yesterday are due to appear in court today. United Democratic Front [UDF] President Archie Gumede and Natal Indian Congress [NIC] official Paul David walked out of the British Consulate yesterday into the arms of the security police. They spent 3 months in the shelter of the British mission. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Begin recording] Those are due to appear in court this morning in connection with the charge of high treason and alternative counts under the Internal Security Act. It will be a preliminary hearing, and in all probability they will be remanded in custody until December the 21, the date on which the other six facing similar charges next appear.

The six include three others who were originally part of the sit-in: Mewa Ramgobin, M.J. Naidoo, and George Sewpersadh, as well as Curtis Nkondo, Aubrey Mokoena, and Essop Jassat. For Archi Gumede this will be his second treason trial. He was one of more than 150 who were charged in the massive trial beginning in 1956. All the trialists were acquited and set free when the 4-year court case ended in 1960. [end recording]

The third dissident, Billy Nair, was allowed to go free. The British reaction to the ending of the Consulate drama has been primarily one of relief. Ambassador to South Africa, Patrick Moberly:

[Begin recording]It is a relief that the long sit-in is over. We always said that the men in the Consulate should leave on their own free will, and that is how it has ended, but it has been a long 3 months. We made it plain from the outset that we would like them to leave, but that they must make up their minds. And we said that throughout and we have said it again just in this last day or two. [end recording]

Nevertheless, the British have had some misgivings about the way in which the affair has ended. Foreign Office Minister Malcolm Rifkind said he is perturbed at the arrest of two of the three Consulate activists, but the British Government has been able to take some comfort from the fact that Archie Gumede and Paul David have been arrested on formal charges and will appear in court, rather than merely be held in detention by police. They are facing charges of high treason, and Rifkind says South

African courts have a healthy reputation for independence, and he is banking on the two getting a fair trial:

[Begin Rifkind recording] From what we have done there is a stake in the humanitarian approach to this problem. We made it clear all along that one of the main concerns was that these people would be held in detention without trial if they really left the Consulate. The South African authorities have now lifted the detention orders, and the men have decided to leave, and that is very satisfactory. [end recording]

The arrests have drawn little response from the American Government. The State Department in Washington has merely clarified the Reagan administration's constructive engagement policy towards South Africa. (Roger Wallace) has this report:

[Begin recording] [(Wallace)] There are indications in Washington that the South African Government had offered the Reagan administration some assurances regarding the legal status of the three political dissidents, and the arrest of the two could signal misunderstanding between the two governments. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg would not comment on this subject other than to say the administration was aware of the arrests. Romburg did try to clarify some of the recent comments about South Africa by the president and other members of the administration.

[Romburg] We are not changing the policy at all. We are simply trying to assure that it is better understood.

[(Wallace)] A senior official at the White House says this is the end of quiet diplomacy. (Roger Wallace), Capital news, Washington. [end recording]

South African Foreign Minister Pik Both says he is pleased the Consulate drama has come to an end, but he says he wishes it could haved ended sooner.

[Begin Botha recording] I would have wished a solution to have come forth much much earlier. But all right, that is past history now, and it is not the time to revive acrimonious exchanges. I welcome the fact that they have left the Consulate in Durban. [end recording]

UDF Men Face Treason Charges

MB130828 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0811 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Durban, Dec 13, SAPA — Two men who left the British Consulate yesterday entered the Durban regional court today to scattered clapping from a handful of spectators to face allegations of treason. Mr Archibald Jacob Gumede, 70, and Mr Devadas Paul David, 40, were joined with six other men who appeared in court earlier this week.

The other six men are: Mr Mawalal Ramgobin, 52; Mr Chanderdo Sewpershad, 43; Mr Mooroogih Jayahajapathy Naidoo, 53; Dr Essop Esack Jassat, 52; Dr Dundubela Aubrey Mokoena, 52; and Mr Ephraim Curtis Nkondo, 56.

They are all appearing on an allegation of treason. An alternative charge is under the Internal Security Act. No charge has been put to the men and no details of the allegations given.

When the two men appeared briefly before Mr T.L. Blunden, they were remanded in custody to December 21 when they will appear with their co-accused. Asking for the remand, the senior state prosecutor, Mr R. Suhr, said he invoked the terms of Section 30 of the Internal Security Act, which forbade a court to grant bail pending the decision of the attorney-general. Mr Z. Yacoob appeared for the two men.

Problems of Black Leadership in RSA Discussed

MB121810 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1830 GMT 11 dec 84

["News Focus" program: "Black Leadership in South Africa;" presented by Mark Lloyd — passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Chief Minister of KwaZulu Gatsha Buthelezi] "It is a very great mistake, you know, to try — organizations try to present themselves as premier political organizations, and for certain leaders to try and categorize themselves as the premier leaders, as supplying the premier leadership of black South Africa."

[Lloyd] In "News Focus" tonight, black leadership in South Africa. Good evening. Recent unrest in South Africa has turned the spotlight sharply on a multitude of political or quasi-political organizations, which have expressed a variety of views on events in the country. Frequently the impression is propagated that this is a straightforward black-white struggle, but this evening we examine just how unified is black and brown leadership.

The views of the United Democratic Front [UDF] are not reflected, because the UDF refused to be interviewed. Nevertheless, within South Africa's heterogenous population, it does appear that controversy surrounds any claim that a single leader of organization represents the majority of black people in South Africa and the independent and national states.

[Buthelezi] "I do not think that I believe in this nonsense, where people say they are the authentic leaders, and so on, and so forth."

[Chief Kaizer Mantanzima, president of Transkei] "There is not a single organization that can claim the leadership of the black people in South Africa, southern Africa."

[Amichand Rajbansi, Indian Counsil of Ministers chairman] "Even during the days of the ANC, you had an alliance of various organizations, and it is difficult to find a leader that is representative of all the black people of South Africa."

[Ranji Nowbath, news columnist] "So, one cannot at this stage produce an individual black leader, an individual Indian leader, an individual Colored leader, or, for that matter, an individual white leader, to say: well, this man represents. When we get to that position, we will have a dictator."

[Rev Alan Hendrickse, Colored Council of Ministers chairman] "But even in the South African context at the moment, you have a white-white situation, and you also have black-black situation, so I do not believe that you are going to get a stage where you have a single black organization."

[Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, Natal University] "Because the black community is largely unorganized, I would say that the majority of black people do not support any particular faction, in the sense of an organized political mobilization."

[Lloyd] Complicating the issue even further is the fact that during the course of two nationwide surveys, 40 percent of the Colored and Indian people interviewed informed the Human Sciences Research Council [HSRC] that they preferred State President Botha to lead the country in these troubled times.

[Prof Nic Rhoodie, HSRC] "The next most popular leader in terms of respondent preference drew only about 5 percent support, compared with the roughly 40 percent Coloreds and Indians who preferred Mr P.W. Botha as head of government."

[Lloyd] It is significant to note that even among those black organizations that wish to bring about radical change in South Africa, disunity, acrimony, and ideological rivalry are prevalent. Last year, about 200 black organizations met at Hammanskraal to create the National Forum. This is a black consciousness group, with its own manifesto, and which refers to the UDF as the charterists, because of the UDF's support for the ANC-approved Freedom Charter.

The reasons for the National Forum's split away from the UDF are similar to the reasons why the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] split from the ANC in 1959. The PAC complained that white communists had taken over control of the ANC. The National Forum is convinced white liberals are manipulating the UDF. Although surveys have shown a considerable element of support for the ANC in the urban areas, they indicate that in the rural areas ANC influence is negligible, and statistics indicate that only 38 percent of black people are urbanized. So the statement that the ANC represents majority black opinion is not always popular.

[Buthelezi] "I think it is nonsensical, insofar as even in this country itself there are other organizations — I am not just talking about Inkatha, I mean there is AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] — there are other organizations that exist today which are not necessarily ad idem with what ANC and PAC stand for."

[Kaizer Mantanzima] "I refute that assumption with all the power that I have. As far as I am concerned, those so-called leaders can never claim that they were publicly elected in public meetings of the majority of black South Africans."

[George Matanzima, prime minister of Transkei] "Insofar as I know, ANC was to be found only in the urban areas. Very little was known about them in rural areas."

[Rajbansi] "Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is an example. I mean, I know in Natal he has attracted 80,000 people. In the Transvaal, contrary to the expectations of many people, he attracted the biggest crowd, crowds at Soweto, bigger than those people who claim that they are the real and the responsible leaders of the community."

[Nowbath] "They will claim that, and I have no facts to dispute the claim, to say I have carried out a survey. I might well ask them, let us see how do you operate, do you operate, say, on the basis of membership? If you can produce membership, fine."

[Hendrickse] "I believe that the leadership of the ANC, while certainly it may hold an aura of satisfaction of dreams and ideals and so on, in real terms it does not have the support of the majority of black people in South Africa."

[Schlemmer] "There is a tremendous variety of political orientations among black people. It is terrribly difficult to generalize."

[Lloyd] Low percentage polls at the Colored and Indian elections, school boycotts, strikes, demonstrations, well-attended public meetings have all led to claims by the UDF that it enjoyed massive support.

[Buthelezi] "But I am opposed to the method where people pontificate without consulting other organizations, and where, by and large, people use violence, where people are threatened with murder, where people have lost their lives, where people have lost their houses, where people are assaulted, where people have even lost their lives, as I say. I do not think that one can claim that on the basis of that, that one represents all the people."

[Rajbansi] "I think people respond to the calls for boycotts more out of fear, especially in the Indian community."

[Hendrickse] "I do not accept the fact that they can say because FOSATU [Federation of South African Trade Unions] is a member of the UDF, therefore, every person belonging to every union within FOSATU is therefore a member of the UDF. I know of so many of those particular unions where the majority of people within the unions participated actually in the election."

[Nowbath] "Their support is due to the fact that that they are giving expression to what each black man wants in his life."

[Lloyd] Although the possibility of a successful violent revolution in South Africa is discounted as improbable or impossible by influential observers both within South Africa and abroad, replies to the hypothetical questions of who would step into power, would the overthrow of the white government by black revolutionaries lead to tranquillity and prosperity, are illuminating.

[Buthelezi] "Quite clearly, taking the experience of southern Africa, there is bound to be a lot of suffering still, even after that liberation period, in the post-liberation era, just as we see between Mozambique National Resistance and Frelimo, just as we see between MPLA and UNITA, and also, to some extent, as you see in Zimbabwe. So that is why I think that it would be very unfortunate if the change in the status quo came about through revolution, because if it comes about through that, one cannot

expect any peaceful denouement of the situation, even after that triumph, if triumph it is."

[George Matanzima] "There will be such a power struggle that no one will know where one is."

[Rajbansi] "If you take African countries, if you take the Congo, for example, and if you take other countries where there have been problems immediately after independence, popular, good leadership went by the board, and they did not survive."

[Hendrickse] "You are immediately going to, by this change, sow the seeds of a new revolution, and it is going to be perpetuated throughout. We are never going to have peace in this country."

[Nowbath] "In South Africa, as I have said, once the black man has shaken off the white man, I do not say the millenium has arrived. It must break up into factions."

[Schelmmer] "And hence you will find a situation where the dominant party will end up in quite an active confrontation with other groupings, and we would have perhaps, a situation similar to the present situation in South Africa."

[Lloyd] Having established the existence of divisions and conflict in black leadership in South Africa, there remains the question of implications.

[Buthelezi] "We are not going to get to the negotiating table precisely because there is such disarray and such disunity among blacks themselves. I think that the disunity among black organizations is such that they enable white South Africa to say: With whom shall we negotiate? There is such a Tower of Babel situation in the black community that one really wonders. I mean, some of them physically fight each other."

[George Matanzima] "The implications are that they will never win their battle, if they are so divided as they are."

[Rajbansi] "Black is fighting black, black is burning the schools of blacks, black is burning the homes of blacks. That creates further division."

[Hendrickse] "The implications for me are very clear, that we have to move away from a unitary structure into a federal structure which will accomodate geographic and ethnic and language and cultural differences."

[Schlemmer] "We have a relatively socially underdeveloped society, and this applies to whites as well as blacks. Democracy is something which emerges with social development. It does not actually depend on culture or some sort of higher moral status. It depends on social development and, in South Africa, democracy is not likely to actually be successfully developed for quite a few decades yet."

Minister Says Some Influx Control Unavoidable

MB130635 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The minister of cooperation and development and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, says the continued application of influx control is unavoidable. However, he added that it would have to be replaced by a strategy of orderly urbanization.

Speaking at the end of a visit to the national state of Qwa Qwa, Dr Viljoen said it would have to be accepted that urbanization, particularly of black people, was unavoidable, and at times necessary. In the past, influx control had been applied in such a way that it had had the effect of turning particularly black people away from large urban areas.

Dr Viljoen said a postitive emphasis would have to be placed on the control and establishment of people so that orderly and planned urban settlement of people who did not exist in a rural context could take place.

Anglo-American Corporation Head Rejects Majority Rule

MB120802 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The chairman and chief executive of the gold and uranium division of the Anglo-American Corporation, Mr E.P. (Gush), says majority rule in South Africa is unrealistic and unacceptable. Addressing the University of the Witwatersrand engineer's graduation ceremony, Mr (Gush) said that in a complex society, such as that in South Africa, political solutions were more than difficult. Mr (Gush) said the protection of the minority groups was more important than rule by the majority.

Editorial Calls Constructive Engagement 'Cop Out'

MB121023 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Dec 84 p4

[Editorial]

[Text] We are hardly surprised that the Reagan Administration is intent on continuing its so-called constructive engagement policy with this country. This is, after all, the type of soft option in which you cannot fail.

If things go wrong it will rather difficult to put the blame on constructive engagement, and if things on the other hand seem to brighten up, you can always claim that this policy had something to do with that.

In fact, the Americans have been making rueful statements about progress in the sub-continent. There have been hints that Washington played some hand in the various peace accords signed with the neighbouring states, and the interminable problems of Namibia, now hot, now cold, often get mentioned in the same breath.

We can understand Bishop Tutu's disillusion with this policy, as it says in principle that South Africa is on the right track. It assumes then that given time this evolutionary policy will even-

tually become fruitful. But the facts point in another direction altogether.

While South Afrca has been venturing into policies of a distinctly dubious nature with her neighbouring states, the internal situation has retrogressed.

We do not wish to speculate about the tricameral Parliament and what it is likely to achieve. But one of its planks, the Black Local Authorities Act, has proved to be a resounding flop. In fact, most black town councils are in administrative shambles and economic chaos.

The American Government and many of its people who are always plaguing us about what they should do, could perhaps take a leaf from the civil rights demonstrators in Washington. The symbolism of their act is most constructive, as ordinary folk feel they are involved.

As long as Americans can show they are directly involved in something physical to express their distaste of our apartheid laws, then there is a bit of movement.

The debate about investment and disinvestment is one long bore for South Africans. The truth is also that most foreigners approach this debate more with a view to keeping their interests protected, than helping the country resolve its problems.

So most of the hot air about how blacks will suffer if this or the other thing is done, simply leaves us cold. In fact, South Africans do not care one hoot about investment or disinvestment, apart from the fact that getting to grips with the debate is breaking the law.

The policy of constructive engagement is the type of cop-out that places the Americans in a situation similar to that of a Pontius Pilate. They deplore apartheid and all its horrible effects, but it is safer to wash your hands and from afar declare how terrible the situation is. In the meantime they are tacitly telling this government that it is on the right track.

Constructive engagement will only make sense if Americans did something as physically measurable as those black leaders who are getting themselves arrested in Washington and other American cities.

ZAMBIA

Prime Minister Thanks U.S. Envoy for Assistance

MB121920 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia has thanked the outgoing United States ambassador to Zambia, Nicholas Platt, for his role in improving Zambia's relations with the United States. The prime minister noted that before Mr Platt came to serve in Zambia, Zambia was almost at the bottom list in priority on assistance from the American Government. He observed that through Mr Platt's positive role in improving the relations between the two countries, American assistance to Zambia has increased greatly.

Mr Mundia [words indistinct] in his office this morning when the American ambassador bade him farewell, remarked that the American diplomats [words indistinct] difficulties in utilizing international aid because of lack [word indistinct].

The prime minister pointed out that every year a lot of money in aid [word indistinct] is left unused by African countries because they have not (?the opportunities) to match the resources given (?them) by international community. He described the situation as very serious.

[Words indistinct] Mr Mundia said the American Government should exert pressure on South Africa so that she could (?grant independence) to the territory.

In reply, Mr Platt said the Washington Government [word indistinct] the southern African problem as a [word indistinct] priority in the world from [word indistinct] issues such as the arms race, the Middle East, and the Central American problem. He said there was a [word indistinct] potential in Zambia that had not been [words indistinct], and that the American Government would continue to increase its assistance to the Zambian Government.

Kaunda Sends Congratulations to Kenya's Moi

MB121928 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] President Kaunda has said in a message of congratulations to President Daniel arap Moi on his country's national day today that the people of Zambia have continued to be inspired by the successess that Kenya have made in various fields of human endeavor.

Dr Kaunda said with the continued support of the Kenyan people, he had no doubt that the Kenyan leader would continue to lead his people and consolidate his country's independence and score even more successes. He hoped that the forms of friendship and understanding which exist between the two countries would not only be maintained, but would grow from strength to strength.

ZIMBABWE

Government Reiterates Support for SWAPO, ANC, PAC

MB130653 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Zimbabwe will continue to support the just struggles for self-determination being waged by SWAPO of Namibia and the ANC and Pan African Congress [PAC] of South Africa against the South African racist regime. The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, made this statement in a speech read on his behalf marking the 21st anniversary of Kenya's independence celebrated in Harare yesterday. The speech was read by the acting minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Simbarashe Mumbengegwe.

It was stated that the African Continent can expect a bright future if its nations remain as united as they were at the recent 20th OAU summit. This is essential in order to sustain the fight against economic underdevelopment, poverty, hunger, and disease. He also expressed confidence that the recently signed Kenya-Zimbabwe trade agreement will facilitate wider exchanges in the fields of commerce, telecommunications, technical, and other areas.

The Kenyan high commisioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Phillip Mbaya, also reiterated his country's support for total independence in the southern African region, saying the Pretoria regime's policies are designed to oppress Africans in their own land. He appealed to businessmen in Kenya and Zimbabwe to exploit opportunities arising from the membership of countries within the preferencial trade area as well as the bilateral trade accord.

Reception Held for PRC Culture Delegation

MB130635 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] The deputy minister of youth, sport, and culture, Comrade Amos Midzi, has spoken highly of the experience of the People's Republic of China in evolving a socialist culture, which has become an inspiration to Zimbabwe. Speaking at a reception held in honor of the visiting Chinese delegation last night, Comrade Midzi said China's experience and culture will continue to be a practical example to this country.

The five-man Chinese delegation, led by the vice minister of culture, Comrade Zhixian Lu, is in Zimbabwe to explore further areas of cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Today the visitors will hold talks with officials of the Ministry of Youth, Sport, and Culture on further cultural exchanges for the 1985-86 period.

In reply to Comrade Midzi's speech, Comrade Lu said since Zimbabwe's independence, relations between the two countries have become stronger.

He expressed the hope that the delegation's visit to Zimbabwe will help further strengthen the existing relationship between Beijing and Harare.